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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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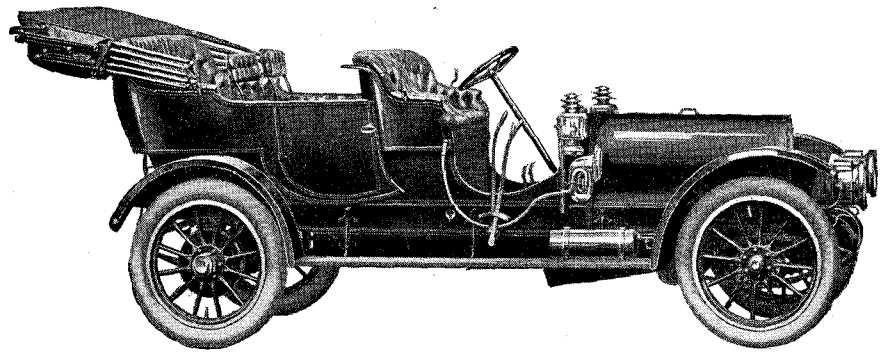

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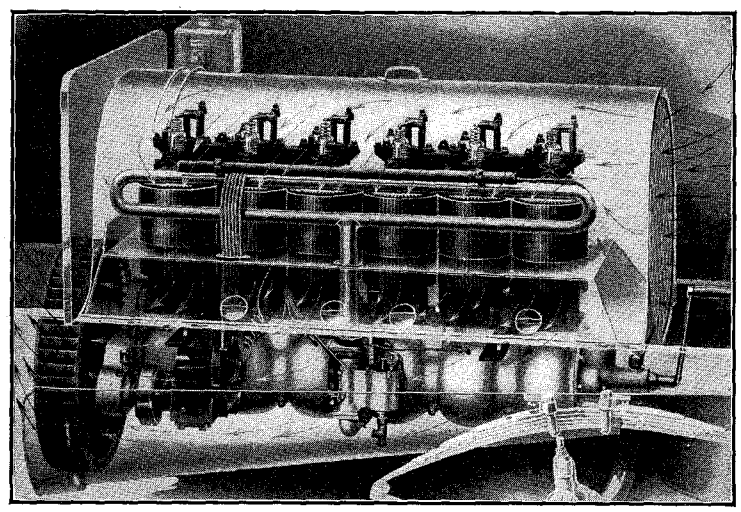

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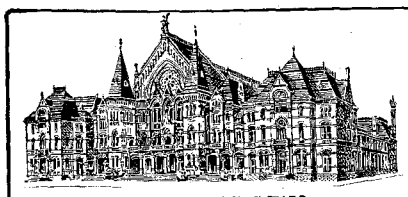

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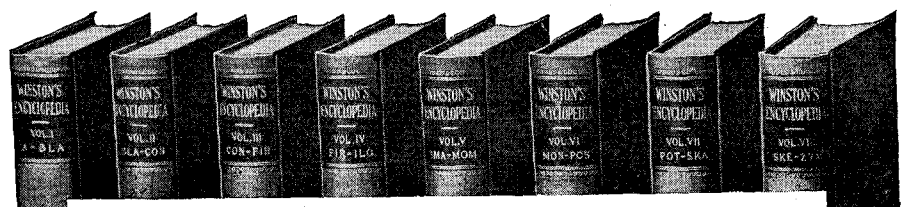

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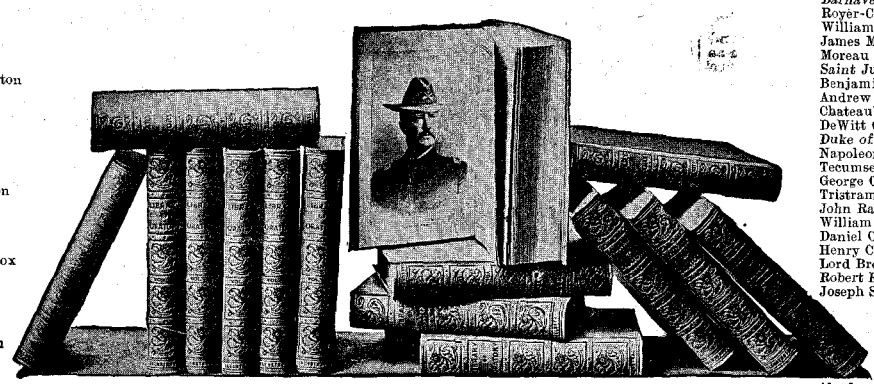

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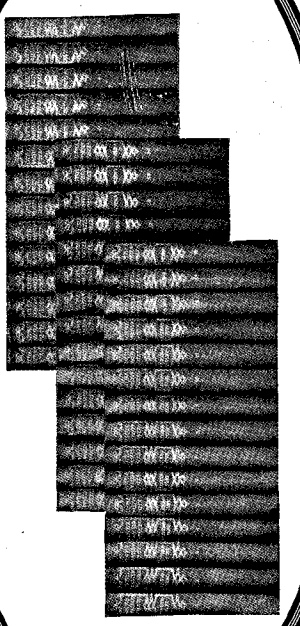

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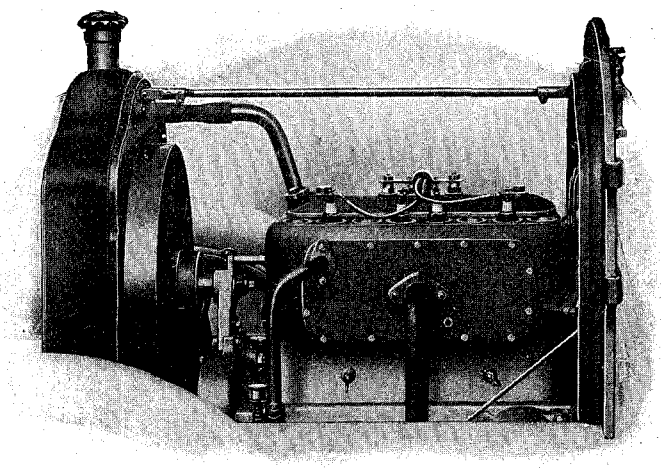

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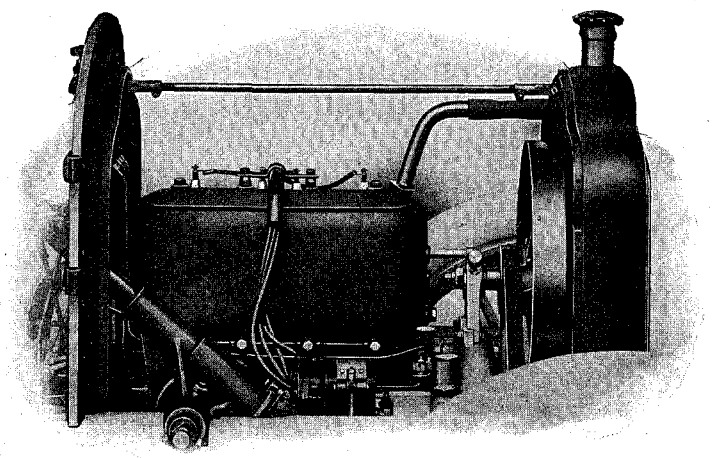

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VOL. XXXIX., No. 18 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 30, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1019

TOPICS OF THE DAY

SPEAKER CANNON'S DEFIANCE

THE breach in the Republican party was still further widened last week when Speaker Cannon declared the "insurgents" were not Republicans, and said he stood with President Taft in maintaining that the Payne Tariff Law is the best the country has ever had. It has been evident from the newspaper comment and report since the President's tariff defense at Winona that many "Roosevelt Republicans" are classing President Taft, Secretary Ballinger, Speaker Cannon, and Senator Aldrich together as reactionaries, and are already beginning a campaign to renominate Mr. Roosevelt in 1912. As a part of this movement, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, is out to defeat every follower of Cannon in the House and elect men of the "progressive" type. In his speech at Elgin, Ill., on Tuesday evening of last week Speaker Cannon said:

"In this campaign to be waged by Senator Cummins the issue appears to be whether the seven Senators and twenty members of the House who voted against the Tariff Bill constitute the Republican party or whether the majority of Republican members of Congress and the President who signed the bill make up the Republican party.

"These people under the leadership of Senator Cummins and Senator La Follette call themselves Republicans, but if they are, then I am something else."

Referring to the charge that he is a "czar," Mr. Cannon remarked:

"There has been a lot of people and newspapers who have delighted in saying that I am a czar in the House and that I have more power than St. Peter. I tell you that all this story is but as the sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal, made to deceive the people."

Then holding back the lapels of his coat, standing erect, and throwing back his head, he shouted dramatically:

"Behold Mr. Cannon, the Beelzebub of Congress. Gaze on this noble manly form—me Beelzebub, me the Czar!"

To judge from the newspaper comment, the Speaker has not improved his position by this defiance of the insurgent wing of his party. "President Taft might well pray to be saved from an ally like Uncle Joe Cannon," exclaims the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); and the New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.) finds it hard to see what Cannon hopes to gain "by such a mixture of egotism and misrepresentation," and thinks "the spectacle is not likely to restore his dwindling repute for good sense and sobriety." Moreover:

"Having unfairly assailed his opponents with misrepresentations, having abandoned pretense of that impartiality which is the first duty of the presiding officer of a parliamentary body, Speaker Cannon is likely to have a stormy time henceforward. With him in the chair it is practically impossible to expect orderly procedure. Blows, increasing in vigor, will be exchanged, factionalism will increase, and personal wrangling will occur until there is another Speaker. There is thus reason for thinking that 'Uncle Joe,' even tho he has been right, has outlived his usefulness as head of the House."

William Allen White is quoted in the Chicago *Record-Herald* as saying that the Republicans of Kansas are going to make a clean sweep of the Cannon Congressmen from that State. No reactionary Representative is to be overlooked. Says Mr. White:

"Emma Goldman in her palmiest days never made so many anarchists as Joe Cannon. The people are tired of Cannon. They are going to retire him from public life.

"Here in the West and Middle West the great movement for progress is well under way, and nothing can stop it. Before the end of the Taft Administration the progressive element of the Republican party will be in control. The end of things reactionary is in sight.

"I believe that the Parsons charges against Cannon confirm all that his enemies ever have charged against him. No scandal in American politics has been more disgraceful than that, and any Kansas Congressman who attempts to stand by Cannon will have to defend his robbery of elections and prostitution of the ballot."

The men of the Middle West think the President was misled on the tariff issue by Cannon and Aldrich, says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and they would like some evidence that he will not be similarly misled on other issues:

"They say that if these men could balk the President as completely as they did in the matter of the tariff, as to which his intentions were apparently clear and sincere and his pledges definite and complete, he will be unable to accomplish anything against them in other matters which he now brings forward. Practically the men of the Middle West will not again give their confidence to Mr. Taft until he has shown that he can resist these men and the forces behind them."

Mr. Cannon's talk leaves matters where they were, remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), which adds:

"We simply have a little more light from the Speaker himself on his notions and processes. The Parsons charge stands, as does the fact stated by William Allen White—that the progressive West is 'tired' of Cannon and Cannonism, and that the revolt against the reactionary régime in Congress means a clean sweep at an early day."

According to a dispatch to the New York *American* from William Hoster, its staff correspondent with the President on his tour, every day brings fresh evidence of an approaching clash between

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President Taft and Speaker Cannon. As an instance he cites the following—writing from Gregory, Texas, on October 22:

"The President to-day in his address before the Inland Waterways Convention at Corpus Christi, once more declared positively in favor of a bond issue large enough to carry through a comprehensive plan of inland waterway improvement.

"It was this project, first broached by Taft at the Conservation Congress in Washington, before his inauguration as President, that Cannon sat down on hard, declaring he would not consent to any issue of bonds.

"The President remembers how Uncle Joe packed the House Conference Committee in the late tariff fight, and he is not in a mood to tolerate much longer the pullback methods of the Speaker. There will be smooth sailing at the forthcoming session of Congress, for it is not the policy of the President to imperil his whole program by an open break with the Speaker. But there is that in the reiteration to-day by the President of his bond-issue plan which indicates a determination on his part to stand his ground.

"In making the trip around the country with the President, the *American* correspondent has learned that if there is one question about which Republicans everywhere are concerned, it is the elimination of Cannonism.

"There are differences in the great Middle West with regard to the tariff, differences elsewhere on the conservation policy, but there is unanimity everywhere on the point that Cannon is an incubus to the Republican party, and that if the party is compelled to carry him through the next Congressional campaign, all hope of saving the House to the Republicans may as well be abandoned."

TAMMANY BEFORE THE MIRROR

A PUBLIC familiar with that disturbing and sinister picture, "Tammany as seen by its enemies," will doubtless contemplate with some bewilderment another study of the same model now being exhibited in the pages of *Van Norden's Magazine*. It will be truly difficult to associate this benign and ingratiating portrait with the arch-corruptionist, the political tyrant, the boon ally of big and little criminals, for years so graphically portrayed by the reform press and pulpit. Under the caption, "Why Tammany Wins," we are invited to contemplate Tammany as Tammany sees itself. The artist responsible for the later picture signs himself merely "A Leader," but according to the editor of the magazine he is really none other than "Boss" Charles F. Murphy—altho Mr. Murphy modestly disclaims the distinction. From this leader who prefers to remain incognito we learn that "the splendid, patriotic, philanthropic, and civic record of Tammany Hall, almost as old as the Republic itself, needs no defense"; that it is "the most perfect political organization the world has ever known"; that "if there were no Tammany Hall there would be no Democratic party"; and that to say that it survives by graft or any other form of dishonesty is "a malicious absurdity." We are assured, moreover, that "Tammany on its own record stands for honest, intelligent, business-like administration; it stands for municipal patriotism, and it fights with all its strength every attempt to abridge the power of the municipality in favor of the State." The present administration of New YorkCity, in spite of a certain lack of cooperation on Mayor McClellan's part, is "the best in its history."

Among other interesting items of inside information vouchsafed us by "A Leader" are the following: Tammany Hall believes that the Police Department should be absolutely divorced from politics. It "does not thrust its organization down the throats of any one," but "welcomes all Democrats who are willing to abide by its rules—no others need apply." It does not coerce its office-holders, but "if a man in office has not sense enough to take a hint he soon finds himself outside the breastworks." Its strength "does not rest on the patronage it may bestow." Tammany "makes a business of city administration; that sums it up."

Turning to the case of the anti-Tammany reformers, we are reminded that they have never "made good," and that in consequence "no anti-Tammany administration has ever succeeded itself." We read:

"They have not done what they said they would do. Instead they have left behind a record of misgovernment, extravagance, and a long list of municipal rights ceded to the State government, until New York [is the most unfortunately situated city in the country, if not the world, in that respect. Contributing 70 per cent. of the money to run the State, it is exploited by every combination of rural legislators that may be formed. It is only necessary to recall the Strong and the Low administrations, dominated by Republican leaders, and the unenviable records made then, to realize the truth of this statement. Go back farther and study the anti-Tammany administration of 1884. The aldermen elected on the County Democracy ticket of that year voted for the Broadway railroad steal of Jacob Sharp. They were known as the 'Boodle

NO USE!
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

MURPHY'S ALLY.
—Carter in the New York *American*.

HOT SHOT.

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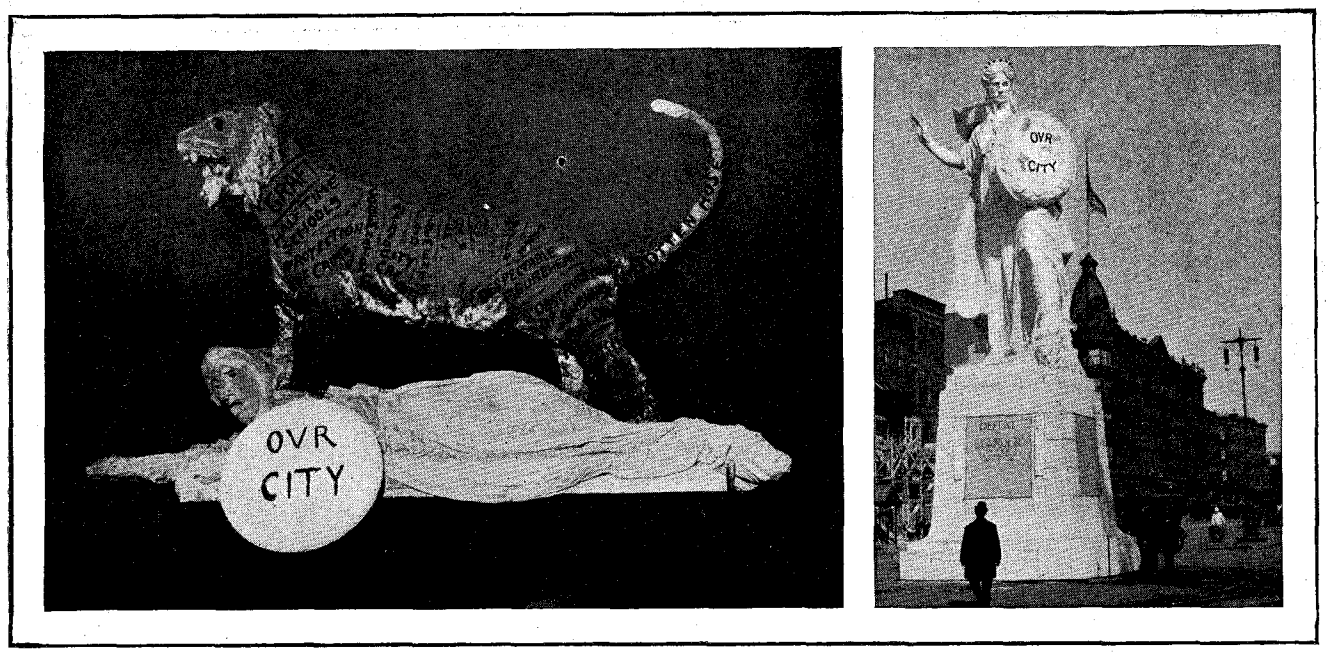


The colossal statue on the right, variously known as "Purity" and the "Defeat of Slander" was erected in Longacre Square, New York City, at the beginning of the present municipal campaign. It is regarded as Tammany's protest against criticisms of the city government. The lady and the tiger group, exhibited in Union Square, is the "retort artistic" of the Committee of One Hundred, an independent anti-Tammany organization.

SOME POLITICAL "ART NOUVEAU."

Aldermen,' and some were sent to prison. There was not one Tammany man accused at that time."

That famous political bugaboo, the autocratic Tammany "boss" is really "the silliest of fictions":

"Some such leaders may have had real existence somewhere at some time, but not in Tammany Hall. Instead of being the 'boss,' as these people would have him, the leader of Tammany Hall is and always has been 'the bossed'; instead of being Czar, he is a serf; instead of being leader in reality he is the 'led.' His 'bosses,' his czars, his leaders are and always have been, the majority of the Democratic voters allied to Tammany Hall. This body of men may express their will through district leaders, but their desires are none the less plain. The majority rules in Tammany Hall and that goes from the big leader to the election precinct captain. It is the secret of Tammany Hall's success at the polls; it is *Why Tammany Wins.*"

This leads naturally to a pen portrait of Charles F. Murphy, "the greatest leader Tammany Hall has ever had":

"He is an ideal political leader. He does not lack, so far as I can see, in one essential. He is cool, deliberate, far-sighted, and clear-headed. He possesses, to a remarkable degree, the ability to ascertain and to analyze public sentiment, and to that he adds an executive ability of the highest order. He would succeed in any business just as he has succeeded in politics. He is his own severest critic, and he holds himself more rigidly to the cardinal principles of the organization than any other man. The man seems to be almost entirely impersonal. His own individuality is almost entirely eliminated in everything that he may do. Altho he may suggest, advise, or counsel, yet not one person living, I believe, can show that he personally ever took the initiative in any one thing. 'Everything is the organization, and the organization is everything,' is his maxim, and he never forgets it."

While Tammany thus paints its own smiling portrait, and that of its leader, in *Van Norden's Magazine*, George Kibbe Turner in *McClure's* tells us how New York City, under Tammany's rule, has become the leading center of the white-slave trade of the world. Without political protection, says Mr. Turner, this business could not exist. To quote briefly from his concluding sentences:

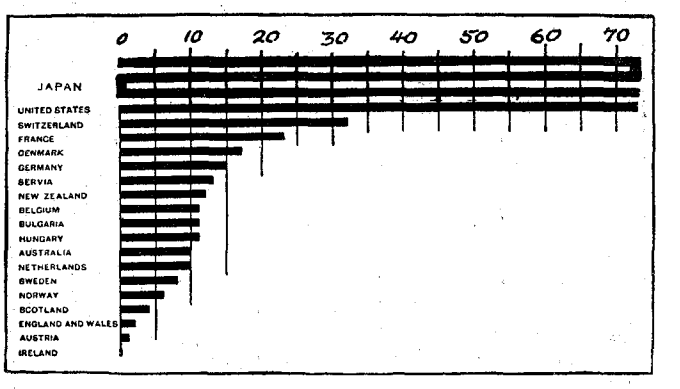
"The exploitation of a popular government by the slum politician is a curious thing, always. I sat some time ago with a veteran politician, for many years one of the leading election-district captains of the Tammany Bowery organization, conversing sociably in the parlor of his profitable Raines-law hotel.

"'The people love Tammany Hall,' said my host. 'We use 'em right. When a widow's in trouble, we see she has her hod of coal; when the orphans want a pair of shoes, we give it to them.'

"It was truly and earnestly [said. As he spoke, the other half of the political financing was shown. The procession of the daughters of the East Side filed by the open door up-stairs with their strange men. It was the slum leader's common transaction. Having wholesaled the bodies of the daughters at good profit, he rebates the widow's hod of coal."

DIVORCE STATISTICS

THE South is the great matrimonial region of the United States, according to the statisticians of the Census Bureau. Thus a matrimonial map of the country shows Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, and Mississippi in the lead with an annual marriage-rate of more than 450 per 10,000 of the adult unmarried population. The same chart, which we reproduce with this article,



DIVORCE-RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION IN 1900.
This diagram affords a comparison between the divorce rate in the United States and in certain foreign countries.

shows Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and Louisiana close on the heels of the leading group, while South Carolina, sobered, perhaps, by the knowledge that its Constitution makes no provision for divorce, lags so far behind its Southern sisters in the matter of marriages that it falls into the same class as those conspicuously non-matrimonial States, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and California. Roughly speaking, however, we may regard the Mason

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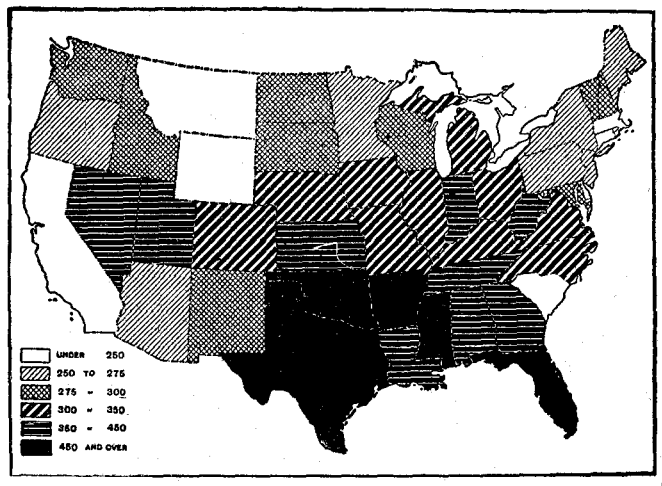
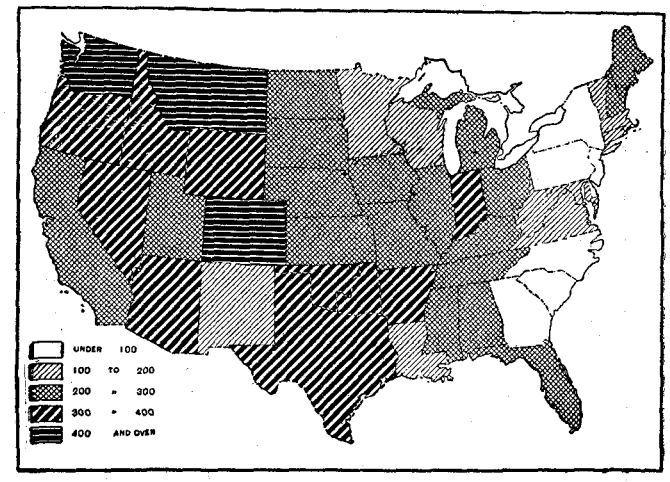


MARRIAGE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

This chart is based on the average annual number of marriages per 10,000 adult unmarried population in the various States and Territories.



DIVORCE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

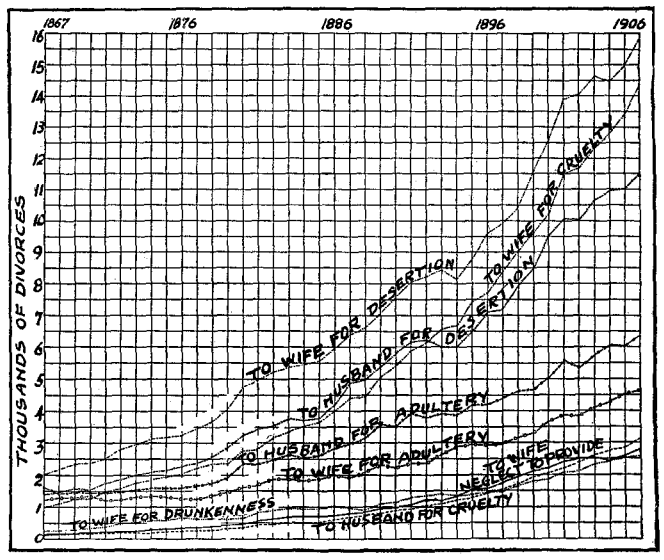
This diagram is based on the average annual number of divorces per 100,000 married population in the various States and Territories.

and Dixon line as dividing the marrying from the non-marrying States. Again, classifying the States according to their proclivity toward divorce, we find an entirely different line of division. Thus according to another map—which makes no allowance, however, for the varying stringency of the divorce laws—the West is the region of divorces, while the Atlantic seaboard States are depicted as shining exemplars of fidelity. The highest divorce-rate, that of 513 per 100,000 of the married population, is registered against Washington, while Delaware is proud to be last in the procession with a rate of only 43 per 100,000.

Turning from these maps to the other statistics presented, we learn that the number of divorces for the country as a whole is increasing out of all proportion to the increase in population. Already our divorce rate is higher than that of any other country except Japan. Another statement that affords food for thought is that the divorce rate in all sections falls off during a period of commercial and industrial depression.

Comparing the increase of divorce with the increase of population, the census report says:

"Between 1870 and 1880 the rate of increase for population was 30.1 per cent., and for divorce, 79.4 per cent. In the succeeding



SHOWING NUMBER OF DIVORCES GRANTED FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES, FROM 1867 TO 1906.

decades, 1880 to 1890, and 1890 to 1900, the rate of increase for divorce and the rate for population both declined somewhat, yet the rate for divorce remained markedly higher than the rate for population. The difference in the relative size of the two rates was in fact greater in the decade 1890 to 1900 than in either of the other decades. In the decade 1890 to 1900 the rate of increase in divorce was no less than three times the rate for population, while in the decade 1870 to 1880 the rate for divorce was only two and two-thirds times the rate for population."

The evidence tends to show that at least one marriage in every sixteen contracted under present conditions will ultimately be dissolved by divorce, "and it seems reasonable to suppose that the ratio is nearer 1 to 12." To those who regard these figures as so startling as to be difficult of acceptance the report has something to say in explanation:

"Possibly many people will feel that the figures here presented are not confirmed by their personal observation of the relative frequency of divorce. But it should be remembered that the comparison relates only to marriages that have been terminated—either by death or divorce. Existing marriages do not enter into the ratio. To be evidence for or against the figures personal observation must extend to marriages throughout their entire duration. Again it should be remembered that the figures relate to marriages in all classes of the community. Probably they represent every occupation, every degree of wealth, and every position in the social scale.

"The community with respect to its attitude toward divorce might, if the requisite data were available, be divided into a number of classes. At the one extreme would be the class which has so little regard for the marriage tie that new sexual unions are entered into without legally dissolving the marriage already contracted. This class makes no contribution to the divorce statistics. Just above it would be the class where the marriage relationship, lightly entered into, is lightly dissolved, but not without the legal sanction of divorce. At the other extreme would be the class in which the marriage tie is regarded as too sacred to be dissolved under any circumstances, either with or without legal sanction.

"The probability of divorce would, of course, differ widely between these different classes, and observations in respect to divorce made by persons in one class might not harmonize at all with observations made by persons in another class. The figures here presented represent the conditions prevailing not in any one class, but in all classes combined."

Two-thirds of the divorces granted in the United States between 1887 and 1906 were granted to the wife. Classifying by occupation, we find that actors and professional showmen report more divorces in proportion to their numbers than any other class. To quote further:

"Musicians and teachers of music seem to rank next to actors in the relative frequency of divorce. In South Dakota they rank first, in West Virginia they share first place with the actors, while in three of the remaining States they are second, in three, third, and in one, fourth. Commercial travelers apparently rank third.

"The figures at the other extreme are not so decisive. They tend to show, however, that divorce is least frequent among agricultural laborers and clergymen."

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AMERICAN FEELING FOR ESTRADA

IN spite of conflicting reports and meager details of the progress of the revolutionary movement in Nicaragua, there seems to be a pretty general agreement with the prediction of the Providence *Journal* that "President José Santos Zelaya is about to be ousted, after a long and picturesque career." The essential weakness of Zelaya's position, according to this paper, lies in the fact that there is "a genuinely popular movement against him" in the country he has so long governed, a movement which has the almost unanimous support of the American element in the Mosquito Coast section.

The New York *Evening Post* finds "the tone of the American press" "decidedly favorable to General Estrada," "and against Zelaya." This position is based upon the belief that Estrada "will reduce import and export duties," and "will throw open government concessions to foreign capital." The Spokane *Spokesman-Review* thinks that the Americans at Bluefields have good reason to feel pleased over prospects of a new régime, because they "have had to submit to Zelaya's bleeding processes" and because Nicaragua's commercial development has been retarded by the "grasping characteristics of its Government." Similarly the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, after conceding that Zelaya "has in some respects done well by his country," says:

"But he has built up a system of monopolies and concessions which are fatal to the full development of the resources of the country and to its legitimate progress along commercial and industrial lines. These concessions have been the endless source of friction with the rest of the world, for while they are all claimed to be in direct violation of the Constitution of Nicaragua, their holders have never hesitated to call in the aid of foreign governments to sustain their rights under them.

"The real point of interest, therefore, in the conflict in progress in Nicaragua, is not the fate of Zelaya or the personality of his successor, but the policy to be pursued by the new Government with respect to the concessions."

An "American Resident" of Nicaragua, writing to the New York *Sun*, places much confidence in the "good character" and "large administrative experience" of the revolutionary leader, and goes on to say:

"Should he succeed in displacing Zelaya his first task will be to restore to life the industries of the country, which without any exception that now occurs to me are gasping under the weight of concessions and monopolies. These concessions and monopolies are all illegal; that is to say, they are all in conflict with the Constitution, which says that every monopoly and special privilege is forbidden; they have been generally procured and maintained by corruption; many, the most oppressive of them, are owned by Americans.

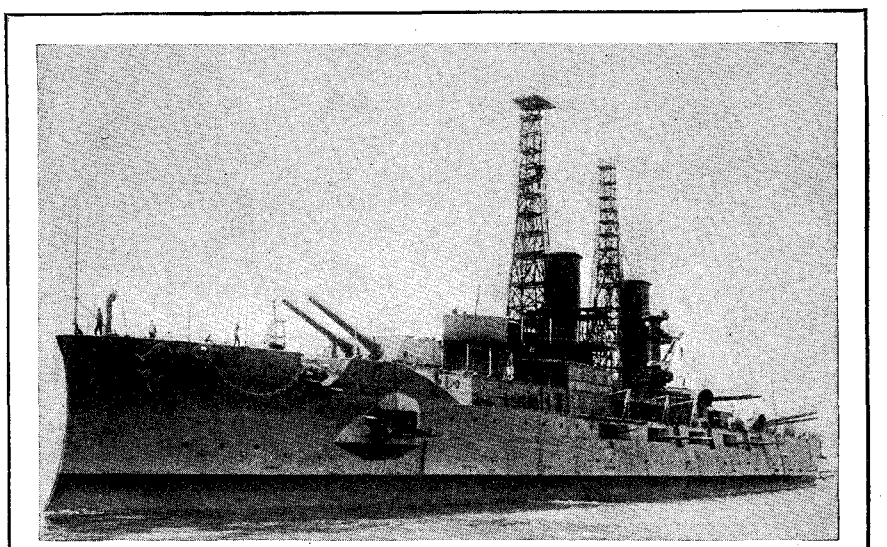
"These must be swept away and the rivalry of free capital established. There is no other way to restore industry."

The Charleston *News and Courier* expresses its belief that "the United States is certain to become involved now that the revolution is in progress," since Zelaya, "safe in his mountain fortress," "cared little for international agreements or rights," and "satisfaction of the American claims could only come from a new government." This paper says that "the master hand of President Diaz, of Mexico," may be seen in the present revolution and remarks further:

"The suspicion has been strong for some time that Mexico wishes to extend her borders to the south, and Zelaya has never been popular in Mexico. If the insurgents are able to achieve any victories at all it is not beyond belief that President Diaz will grasp the opportunity to acknowledge the provisional government, and such action by Mexico would probably be followed by a similar declaration by other nations."

OUR NEW "DREADNOUGHT"

THE new American battle-ship *Delaware*, now practically ready for commission, is pronounced by the New York *Sun* "the most powerful battle-ship in the world," but a further reading of the same editorial shows it will not long remain the most powerful. "Super-*Dreadnoughts*" are now building in England, in Germany, and in our own shipyards that will relegate it to the second class, and by the time the super-*Dreadnoughts* are ready for sea, others may be building that will make them out of date, illustrating the remark that a battle-ship is obsolete before it is completed. At present, however, as *The Sun* says, "the *Delaware's* superiority to all the British *Dreadnoughts* can not be challenged." In proof of this, it goes into the following details:



THE MOST POWERFUL BATTLE-SHIP IN THE WORLD.

This new American "Dreadnought," the *Delaware*, has a normal displacement of 21,500 tons, and her engines develop 25,000 horse-power. The photograph shows only six of her ten 12-inch guns, which are so placed in turrets that they can all be fired in one broadside.

"The normal displacement of the *Delaware* is about 21,500 tons, as compared with 18,600 tons of the *Bellerophon* type, and in designed horse-power the figures are 25,000 and 23,000 respectively. In speed perhaps there will not be any margin to speak of between the American big ship and the British; the *Delaware's* contract called for 21 knots, and the *Bellerophon* in her official trials made 21.9 knots and has since attained 22.1. The main batteries of both ships consist of ten 12-inch guns, so arranged as to be fired in one broadside, but the *Delaware's* subsidiary batteries will have more power, consisting of fourteen 5-inch guns, four three-pounders, four one-pounders, two machine guns 30 caliber, and two 3-inch field guns, the ordnance design being to give her as much protection as possible against torpedo attacks. The *Bellerophon*, on the other hand, carries one minor battery of sixteen 4-inch guns. The torpedo strength of the British ship is, however, greater, four submerged tubes (broadside) and one submerged (stern); while the *Delaware* will be equipped with but two torpedo tubes. In armor the American battle-ship easily has the advantage with her 11-inch belts amidships, at the ends and on the deck slopes, as compared with the *Bellerophon's* eleven inches amidships, six inches forward, and four aft, with but two and three-quarter inches for the deck slopes. The turrets of the *Delaware* have a protection of from eight to twelve inches, while the turret belt of the *Bellerophon* is uniformly eight."

The *Delaware* will soon be followed by the *North Dakota*, now nearly completed, and the *Florida* and *Utah* will be ready in about a year, all of the same type. These will be followed by the *Arkansas* and *Wyoming*, two super-*Dreadnoughts* of 26,000 tons

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each. The *Delaware* is compared with the great German battle-ships thus:

"It may be said in brief that the *Delaware* is superior to the *Nassau* and *Westfalen*, launched in 1908, which are of about the displacement of the 'improved *Dreadnoughts*' (*Bellerophon* type); and that as between the *Delaware* and the six battle-ships of the *Ersatz Oldenburg* type of 21,000 tons displacement there will not be much to choose, altho it should be said that the largest German battle-ships will carry a main battery of twelve, instead of ten, 12-inch guns. On the other hand, they will be almost two knots slower than the *Delaware*."

THE MEETING OF THE PRESIDENTS

ALTHO no anxiety in foreign chancelleries, no excitement in the world's stock exchanges, none of the manifestations of delight, indignation, and uneasiness which mark an interview between European sovereigns, were, as one paper remarks, occasioned by the recent meeting of President Taft and President Diaz on the banks of the Rio Grande, the event is regarded as something very much more than a mere picturesque incident. Our own press, perhaps, do not go so far as the London *Times*, which remarks that "never in the course of its history has the New World witnessed international courtesies of deeper interest than those between the Presidents of the United States and Mexico." Yet the Washington *Times* predicts from this meeting "far-reaching results in making our way smooth in all the Latin-American countries," while the Hartford *Courant* sees "something quasi-sacramental in the affair," since it was "the outward and visible sign of an international friendliness which we all hope will grow closer as the years go on." Along the boundary between the two countries, the Chicago *Record-Herald* reminds us, this feeling of friendliness is at present none too vigorous.

When President Diaz paid his respects in person to President Taft at El Paso it was the first time the head of a foreign government ever crossed the boundary of his country to greet and be greeted by the President of the United States. When President Taft crossed the border to Juarez and returned the visit on Mexican soil, he shattered an unwritten law that President Roosevelt had already fractured by his trip to the Panama Canal Zone. Referring to this unwritten law the San Francisco *Chronicle* says:

"These meetings are not for the transaction of business, but for the creation of sentiment, and this country should not continue to deprive itself of one of the most useful services which a President can render, by maintaining the antiquated and absurd tradition, having no foundation in law, that a President of the United States must never pass over the boundary of his own country."

Says the Baltimore *American*, drawing its own inferences from the meeting:

"Now that the two Presidents have met with republican simplicity, in contrast to royal progresses and meetings, it may be understood that anything done under the terms of the Monroe Doctrine will find the support of Mexico; that Central America must keep order; that the relations of the United States with the Latin-American peoples will be of the friendliest, and finally that Mexico will cooperate with this country in keeping out the stream of Japanese who have in the past entered the United States in hordes and illicitly by way of El Paso. Of course, nothing of the kind was spoken of between the two Executives, but it may be well accepted that this is part of the program of the respective countries."

Those who were present at the meeting of the Presidents state that no political topics were broached, the conversation consisting merely of a formal exchange of courtesies. After the more formal meetings President Taft attended a banquet in his honor at Juarez, President Diaz being the host. President Diaz declared that the visit of his guest would mark an epoch in the history of Mexico, and concluded his toast as follows:

"Such a proof of international courtesy, which Mexico appreciates and esteems in all its worth and meaning, will be from to-day a happy precedent for Latin-American republics, stimulating them to cultivate constant and cordial relations among themselves, with us, and with all other countries of the continent."

Responding, President Taft said:

"Your Excellency, I have left the United States and set my foot in your great and prosperous country to emphasize the high sentiment and confidence, the feeling of brotherly neighborliness, which exists between our two great nations. The people of the United States respect and honor the Mexicans for their patriotic devotion, their will, energy, and steady advance in industrial development and moral happiness. The aims and ideals of our two nations are identical, their sympathy mutual and lasting, and the world can be assured of a vast neutral zone of peace in which the controlling aspiration of either nation is individual and human happiness."

The tables at this banquet were set with the famous gold and silver service of Emperor Maximilian, valued at $1,000,000. The two Presidents sat side by side. Earlier in the day, when the President of Mexico crossed the international bridge over the Rio Grande, "his wheels and hubs and harness were of gold, and his chest was refulgent with precious stones," says the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to say that when President Taft returned the visit "he rode in an ordinary specimen of what the West is fond of describing as a low-necked carriage, probably hired for the occasion."

Commenting upon this international incident as a whole, the New York *Independent* says:

"The relations between the two countries have of late become rapidly more intimate. Sixty years ago we invaded Mexico with our armies, burning, killing, and demolishing. Now there is another American invasion of Mexico, but in which we come as friends, not foes, and for the purpose of creating wealth instead of destroying it. Eight hundred millions of American capital are now invested in Mexican railroads, mines, timber-lands, and plantations. Our young men are turning their faces southward as a generation ago they were turned westward. Spanish is becoming as popular as French in some of our colleges and technical schools. If Horace Greeley were alive now the editorials in *The Tribune* would conclude with the advice, 'Go South, young man, and grow up with the country.'"

A DECISION AGAINST THE BANK GUARANTY

WHILE the idea that the Government should insure bank depositors against loss failed to achieve national acceptance when advocated by Mr. Bryan during the last Presidential campaign, it has already captured the legislatures of a group of trans-Mississippi States and will soon be called upon to defend itself before the United States Supreme Court. The principle involved—the enforced contribution by each bank to a common fund to pay losses of failed banks—was last week declared unconstitutional by a Federal court in Nebraska, and that State will immediately appeal in behalf of its Guaranty Law to the Supreme Court in Washington. The decision will be of national importance, remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), since the law thus tested is a piece of experimental legislation which, if constitutional, is sure to be widely copied if it works well in the States that have already adopted it. These are Texas, Kansas, South Dakota, Oklahoma, and Nebraska, altho only in the latter two has the system been made compulsory.

The Nebraska law virtually abolished individual banking, and required all banking corporations to subscribe to a guaranty fund to take care of the depositors of failed banks. Opponents of the measure claimed that in effect it deprived a person of his money to pay the debts of another, and that it was therefore a violation of

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that article of the Federal Constitution which provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." The Federal Circuit Court at Lincoln upheld this contention. The decision reads in part:

"It is apparent that the effect upon the community of the insolvency of banks can differ only in degree and not in kind from the effect of the insolvency of any other debtor.

"In fact, the failure of large railway, insurance, mercantile, or manufacturing companies may, and often does, more profoundly affect the business community than the failure of a small bank. If the State possesses the power to single out a certain form of business activity and to compel the citizen who engages in it to pay the losses of strangers, whose only relation to him is that their business is known by the same general name, why may it not require all those engaged in one occupation to pay the losses of those engaged in other occupations? And if the State may require those of one class to contribute to the losses of the same class, it is but a step further to require the fortunate to bear the financial losses of the less fortunate, as often as inequality of fortune may arise. . . . . .

"The act not only attempts to exclude individuals from engaging in the banking business, unless they do so through the agency of a corporation, but also attempts to impose upon them as a condition to their engaging in that business even in that form, a duty to make good the obligations of all other bankers in the State to their depositors. We are of opinion that this can not be done consistently with the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution or with the State Constitution, and that the act is therefore void."

Governor Shallenberger, of Nebraska, denounces this decision as "smacking of partizanship" and "a distinct blow at remedial State legislation." Says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) in reply:

"But remedial legislation which interferes with constitutional rights has the objection of all remedies that are worse than the condition to be alleviated. Under this statute banks chartered by the State were required to contribute to a fund to reimburse the depositors of banks which might fail. By a logical extension of the law it would have been quite as feasible to require all the employees of a bank to make good the defalcation of a cashier. There is nothing to prevent the banks of Nebraska from maintaining an insurance fund to make losses good. But to compel them to set aside a part of their profits to pay the debts of another bank the court holds unconstitutional, and the decision will appear to be sound.

"The Western banking legislation of a 'remedial' nature, of which the Nebraska statute is an early example, has had the merit of novelty. But the surest guaranty for bank depositors is a rigid banking law effectively enforced, on the pattern of that in New York."

The Denver *Republican* (Rep.) remarks complacently that "the 'bank-guaranty' panacea of a year or two ago, which was to lift the Democratic nominee into the President's chair and do away with failures and panics, has gone, or is about to go, with the rest of the cure-alls." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) sums up its opposition to the guaranty idea as follows:

"To require solvent banks to pay the debts of the insolvent is to place a premium on bad banking of every kind and at the same time to penalize the institutions whose business is conducted honestly and on sound principles. It is to deprive the good bank of the reward which should go with merit by lessening the incentive to discrimination on the part of the depositor. If the law which does that is set aside by the Supreme Court every one except the demagog will be benefited."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), however, thinks that the outlook for the deposit-guaranty system is not so black as some of the papers would have us believe. We read:

"If the compulsory laws are defeated in the courts in their present forms some of these Western States are certain to revise them so that they will hold good, for the people of that part of the country are determined on having their bank deposits guaranteed.

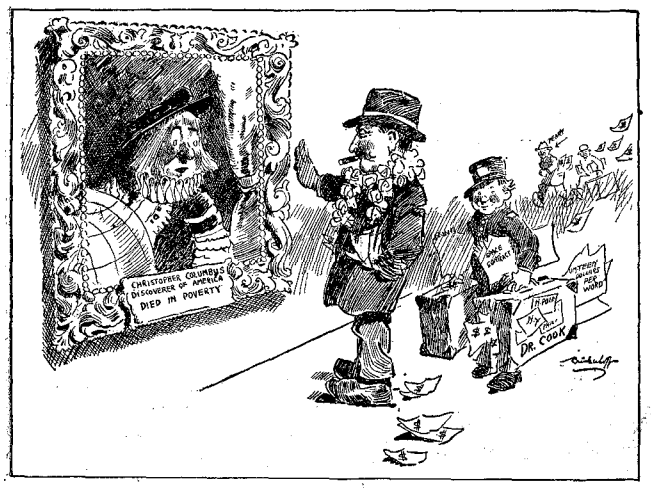
But even without this, the voluntary system will have a fair chance of showing in the long run whether a conservatively managed guaranty system can be made a success."

THIRTY-ONE STATES FOR DIRECT CHOICE OF SENATORS

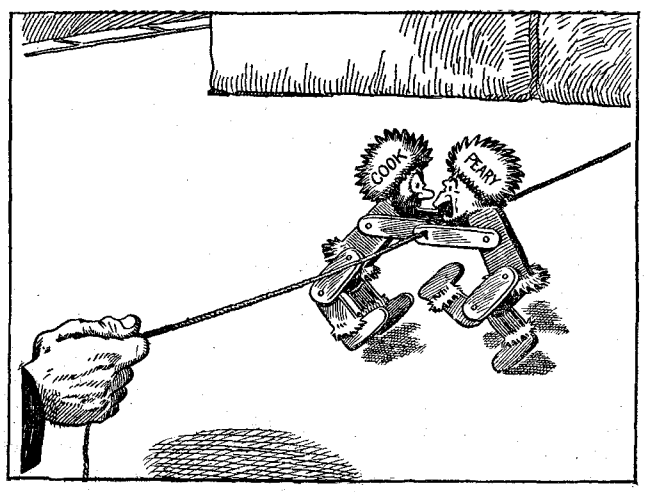
THAT Congress must soon give serious consideration to the question of assembling a constitutional convention to provide for "the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of the several States" is, according to the Washington *Post*, the logical consequence of the recently discovered fact that resolutions favoring such action have now been passed by the legislatures of two-thirds of the States of the Union. The Federal Constitution provides that Congress may propose amendments by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, or may "call a convention for proposing amendments" "on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States." The thirty-one States, out of forty-six, that have taken this first step toward a change in our fundamental law are:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee. Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

This action of the State legislatures is regarded by the New



DR. COOK—"It's your own fault, Chris. You didn't make the proper arrangements with the publishers."
—Brinkerhoff in the *Cleveland Leader*.



A SUGGESTION TO MANUFACTURERS OF GROTESQUE TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

FROM GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS.

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York *Evening Mail* as "one of the most important political developments of recent times." Its importance lies chiefly in the fact that its "general approbation" shows that the people at large "desire this change in the manner of electing Senators," a demand which *The Mail* justifies as follows:

"The people are not blind to the fact that the power of the Senate of the United States has grown, and that of the House of Representatives diminished, until the popular body has become not much more than a rubber stamp with which the Senate chooses to decorate its sovereign decrees. Most of the people are fully aware that a state of things has come about in which they depend on the President of the United States, and not on the House of Representatives, to see that the demands of the people are heard before that supreme and sacred body of American political cardinals, the Senate.

"The demand for a restriction of the power of the Senate to its original scope and function is real. It is a demand that will have to be heard. The people do not want a House of Lords; and in the long run, seigneurs of the Senate, the American people do not put up with what they do not want! All that is necessary is that they shall wake up to the knowledge of what they do want. They seem to be waking up to that now. . . . . .

"This concurrence of thirty-one States in demanding the popular election of Senators may be treated with contempt by the reactionaries in the national legislature; but the warning has been uttered, and sooner or later it will have to be heeded."

This "warning," however, is not deemed so significant by the New York *Commercial*, for "it is not at all clear that these resolutions passed by thirty-one legislatures actually reflect popular opinion in each instance." In like manner we find the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, which favors the direct election of Senators, in substantial agreement with the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* statement that these "desultory demands" being in most cases merely declarations of "adhesion to the principle, without reference to any definite form of amendment," and in many cases voted upon "without regard to popular opinion on the subject," can not be considered as mandatory on Congress. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* notices certain "peculiar things about this record—features that warrant a grave doubt whether many of the legislatures making the alleged demand were at all in earnest about it," and says further:

"Study of the record shows that at least thirteen of the thirty-one legislatures which have given expression to a desire for direct election of Senators have omitted to make 'application to Congress' on the subject.

"The Arkansas legislature made its application, not to Congress, but to the President. The Utah legislature made its application, not to Congress, but to the President and the Speaker of the House. The Tennessee and Montana legislatures made their application, not to Congress, but to the President, the Speaker of the House, and the members of Congress from Tennessee. The California and Wyoming legislatures made their application, not to Congress, but only to the members of Congress from those States respectively.

"The Wyoming legislature made no application to Congress, but merely directed the State's Representatives in Congress to 'urge the calling of a convention.' The Missouri legislature made no provision of any kind for getting its expression before Congress. What sort of 'application,' if any, was made by the legislatures of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Alabama can not be ascertained in Washington. Nothing on the subject from these legislatures is on the files of Congress, tho some of them are reported to have acted several years ago. . . . . .

"The whole record shows an almost total lack of serious attention to the subject on the part of the legislatures making the alleged 'demand.' By nearly half of them a very plain and easy formality of procedure required to get the subject properly before Congress was disregarded.

"The truth is, of course, that these legislative resolutions meant little or nothing. In most cases they were passed to quiet or placate some obstreperous member or group of members. They were regarded as risking nothing and as committing no one to anything. They were on a par with the resolutions against 'misgovernment in Russia' or of sympathy with the Armenians,' without which no legislative session was complete a few years ago."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MANY men have called other men liars, but Mr. Peary is the first one we ever heard of to do it and then copyright it.—*Washington Herald.*

WE have such faith in Wilbur Wright's aeroplane that we are willing to accept it on faith without giving it a personal try-out.—*Florida Times Union.*

GOVERNOR MARSHALL, of Indiana, has been nominated for President by Tom Taggart. Tom has a good cigar coming from the Governor.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE British suffragettes refuse to eat when imprisoned; have their judges tried fudge?—*Houston Chronicle.*

CAN'T some enterprising advertiser name a brand of goloshes or arctics "The I-Took-a-Shoo"?—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE charge is that some of those Christian Scientists refused to be satisfied with the absent treatment when the funds were being divided.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

CHICAGO is talking about cutting city salaries 10 per cent., but Tammany thanks heaven that New York has not come to that.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE Alaskans are complaining because Congress will not allow them to have a legislature. The Alaskans do not know when they are well off.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

VICE, according to the Chicago newspapers, is about to be abolished from that city by the efforts of the police. But what puzzles us is how the Chicago police ever discovered any vice there.—*Columbia State.*

IF three men with two sledges and twenty dogs can travel 1,200 miles in 90 days, how many thousands of dollars can one man, lecturing eight times a week, earn at $5,000 a lecture?—*New York Evening Post.*

DR. COOK is being given the freedom of the cities, but the cities are not being given the freedom of Dr. Cook's lectures.—*Baltimore Sun.*

IT is about time for an Arctic scandal in which some wealthy Eskimo packer is accused of putting paraffin in the pemmican.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

DR. COOK'S pemmican was made in Chicago, which shows that the Doctor's tale of the hardships he had to encounter is not exaggerated.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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THEY KNOW THE KIND OF DECOYS TO USE.
—Keppler in *Puck.*

PRESIDENT DIAZ has sent a copy of his book "Persistence Plus Success" to Mr. Bryan.—*New York Evening Post.*

COL. ROOSEVELT'S comments on Judge Anderson's decision would bring more than one dollar per.—*South Bend News.*

To a very large circle of excellent people, Wilhelm Richard Wagner is chiefly distinguished as having the same family name as Hans.—*Richmond Times Dispatch.*

"A LOS ANGELES man has left a fortune to a girl who refused to marry him" says the Buffalo *Express.* Greater gratitude than that hath no man.—*Washington Herald.*

"WE can trust to the common sense of the American people," says President Taft. That's right, but the American people do not all live in Rhode Island.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A KENTUCKIAN avows that he owes his long life to a steady diet of pie. This is not strange, for it has long been noted that office holders generally are a long-living tribe.—*Augusta Herald.*

WILBUR WRIGHT can measure the exact direction and force of the wind by running about in a circle. The method would seem to be of ancient usage among politicians.—*New York Evening Post.*

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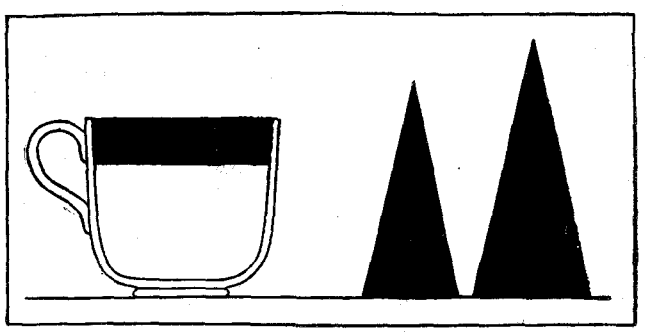
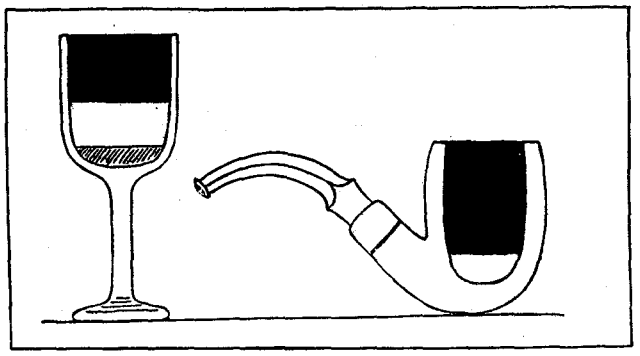
IRELAND'S SHARE OF THE TAX LOAD

ENGLAND and Ireland have been likened to the Siamese twins—when one is sick, the other must suffer. Ireland is now lamenting that she is suffering from the English war scare, the English problem of the unemployed, the English Indian commotion. That is, she has to bear a heavier load of taxation in order to lighten the load of England. And these taxes fall on the landowners, large and small, which makes the recent increase of small landholdings a doubtful blessing. The farmers who have begun to feel a thrill of independence at owning their own land now find they will be heavily taxed for it under the new British budget, with its land-tax scheme. As Lord Dunraven says in a letter to the London *Daily Mail:*

"The magic of property has been set to work in 230,000 Irish homesteads, and the result is already visible in industrial revival, in improved cultivation, in the increased industry of the occupiers, in the appearance of neatness and the air of comfort which surround their dwellings. It would be fatal folly to set back the hands of the clock."





DIAGRAMS SHOWING HOW MUCH OF IRELAND'S TEA, WHISKY, AND TOBACCO IS CONFISCATED BY ENGLAND.

Ireland's ground of complaint may be thus stated: The budget of Mr. Lloyd-George, if ever it becomes law, will add 10 shillings, or $2.50, per head to the taxation of Ireland, that is, £2,000,000 to the tribute of the country. This naturally calls up the indignation of the *Sinn Fein* (Dublin), the most extreme and, we may add, the most violent of Irish Nationalist and Home-Rule papers. The repeal of the Union is the daily cry of this organ of Irish patriotism, and its editor takes pains to show how before the Union Ireland was lightly taxed, while England bore the brunt of public expenditure. Since the Union, and in this present year, Ireland's taxation has gone up, England's has gone down. If the budget pass, Ireland's taxation will go higher still. To quote the words of the *Sinn Fein:*

"This is what the budget proposes to do:

"To increase the taxation of Ireland—already declared by the Financial Relations Commission to be £2,750,000 in excess of its due proportion—by an additional £2,000,000 a year.

"Do you think Ireland will be benefited by being obliged to pay £2,000,000 per year more to England?"

A DOG'S CHANCE.

NOBLE SPANIEL (answering to the name of "Marquis")—"They tell me that as a sportsman I ought to tackle this thing; but I'm not at all sure I shan't let it pass." —*Punch* (London).

The writer then goes into the following particulars:

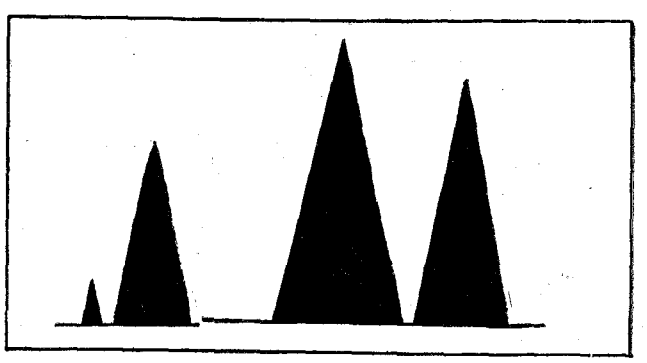
"This £2,000,000 means roughly 10 shillings a head of the population in this country. To raise it Irish tobacco is taxed, Irish whisky is taxed, but England being a brewing and not a distilling country has let her beer off with a nominal tax.

"At the time of the Union we were a people lightly taxed and with a small national debt. Since then the Englishman has unloaded half his debt on our shoulders. He has lightened the burden on himself, and increased our burden fivefold. He is now going to put an additional burden of £2,000,000 on our shoulders.

"We show by diagrams how much the English Government receives out of every glass of whisky, every cup of tea, every pipe of tobacco, drunk and smoked in Ireland. These diagrams will enable those whom figures confuse to see exactly what is occurring."

The writer hopes that Lord Rosebery may be enabled to defeat the budget and concludes:

"To defeat this Government's budget would be a gain to Ireland.



TAXATION BEFORE THE UNION AND NOW.

If Lord Rosebery can cause its defeat we shall be glad of it, but we are not certain that he can. He is not interested in defeating it for Ireland's sake. He is as bitter an enemy of the country

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to-day as he was when Mr. Dillon eulogized him as an honest and convinced Home Ruler. But his motive is of no concern."

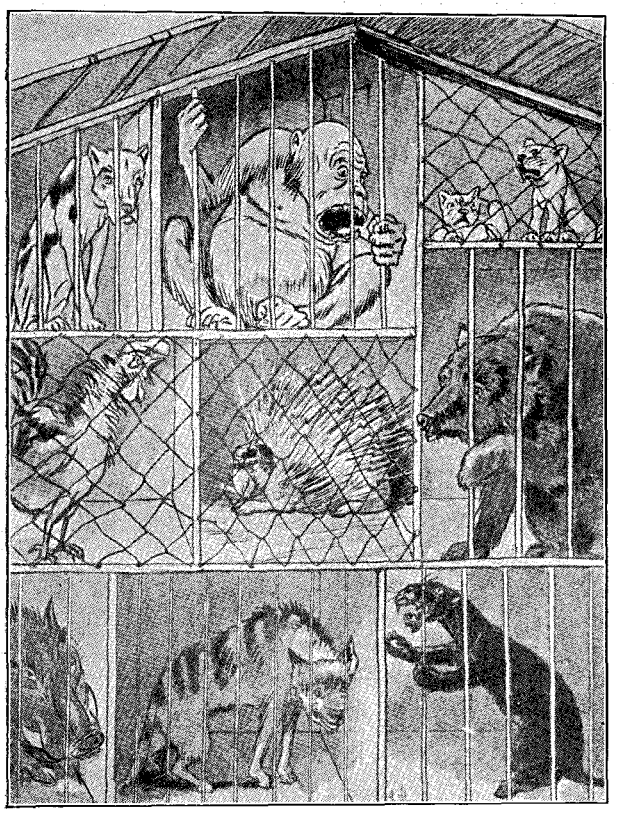
These are by no means the views of *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), another Home-Rule organ, and apparently the representative of the Home-Rule party in Parliament, as led by Mr. Redmond. The *Sinn Fein* treats this journal with sarcastic vituperation, because it condemns Lord Rosebery, whose speeches have been directed against the budget, which *The Freeman's Journal* supports. To quote *The Journal:*

"Lord Rosebery's speech shows him to be in favor of restoring opposition to the budget to its original selfish class basis. If the budget be defeated, Ireland will be worse off than if it be carried."

MORE DARK SUSPICIONS IN MOROCCO

WHEN France was prosecuting its recent little war in Morocco, dark suspicions were breathed of sinister French designs against Germany's interests there. Now that Spain has taken up the fight, the whisperings and mutterings are renewed. We read in the German and Austrian papers of awful "Spanish ambitions in Morocco," while the French press is protesting against what is averred to be Spanish poaching on "the French sphere of influence" in that region. It is even alleged that England is egging on Spain, as against the designs of Germany, and that English gold is supporting the Spanish expedition. Things came to a head when General d'Amade, who made such a brilliant record during the recent French campaign in Northwest Africa, advised that his Government intervene and forbid the advance of the Spaniards on the highway to Fez and prevent their occupation of Taza, which would threaten the rights of the French Government, and imperil French supremacy in Algeria. The remarks made to a representative of the Paris *Matin* by General d'Amade (whom the Minister of War has put on the retired list for his temerity) contain the following sentences:

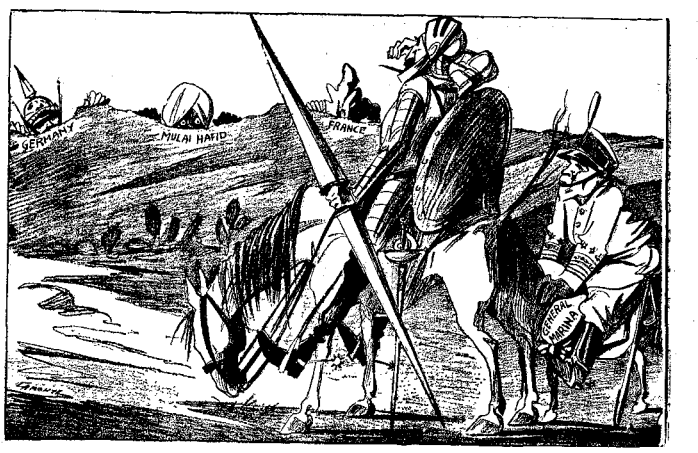
"The stability of our position in Algeria will depend entirely upon our immediate intervention in Morocco. We can not permit Spain to occupy Taza, which is on the direct route to the Atlantic, without seriously compromising our prestige. Unless we are very careful Taza will prove another Fashoda for us. . . . We ought therefore to intervene at as early a date as possible if we intend to protect our interests, both economic and political, in North Africa."



THE HAPPY FAMILY OF EUROPE.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

This has started a warm dispute among the French editors. The *Temps* (Paris) criticizes the remarks of General d'Amade and upholds the Spaniards in their military movements. "Spain has not gone beyond her rights." "Spain does not dream of going to Taza because the provisions of the Franco-Spanish accord, as England is well aware, are absolutely specific in their prohibition of this step." The *Liberté* (Paris), on the other hand, agrees with General d'Amade, and says that if there is to be a partition of Morocco, France should take "a slice of the cake" by seizing Taza. "We must maintain our position in Morocco," remarks the *Éclair* (Paris), "or we shall be ousted from Algeria." Mr. Jaurès looks upon the squabble as a mere matter of war madness, and declares in the *Humanité* (Paris):



THE MODERN DON QUIXOTE FINDS MORE FOES THAN HE BARGAINED FOR IN MOROCCO.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"The French expedition roused the envious admiration of the Spanish colonials, and now the Spanish expedition has in the same way excited the French colonials. An admirable example of reciprocal military insanity."

More seriously and ponderously the *Pester Lloyd* talks of "Spanish ambitions" in Morocco, as manifested in the report that Spain "by a strong prosecution of the present campaign, is intending to command the road to Fez." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* has a definite idea how these "ambitions" are to be satisfied and how the other Powers are to have their share in the partition of Morocco. Thus we read:

"Matters are to be so arranged that Spain, in the way of annexation, will absorb the northern coast territory of Morocco to the Mediterranean with an inland territory from the River Mulweeya [the frontier of Algeria] to the Straits of Gibraltar. France will claim Eastern and Southern Morocco; England the territory neighboring on the Straits of Gibraltar, for Gibraltar without Ceuta [in Morocco], in view of the recent developments in artillery fire, is of exceedingly small value."

This last, in fact, is the cause of Spain's boldness and pecuniary capability, hints the *Intransigeant* (Paris) in which we read:

"That Spain undertook this costly campaign at a time when she was destitute of adequate means evidently shows that an interested party was backing her. This party is not far to seek. England is on the spot, ready to take every advantage of the situation. She it was who encouraged Spanish ambitions, being well satisfied at the prospect of having a confederate in the scheme of establishing a foothold on the coast of Morocco facing Gibraltar. Germany knows this, and begins to be a little anxious over the ambitions of Madrid and knows also that behind Spain she will come upon her eternal antagonist Great Britain. And then there will be fresh conflict."

According to the *Humanité*, quoted above, Spain is engaged in

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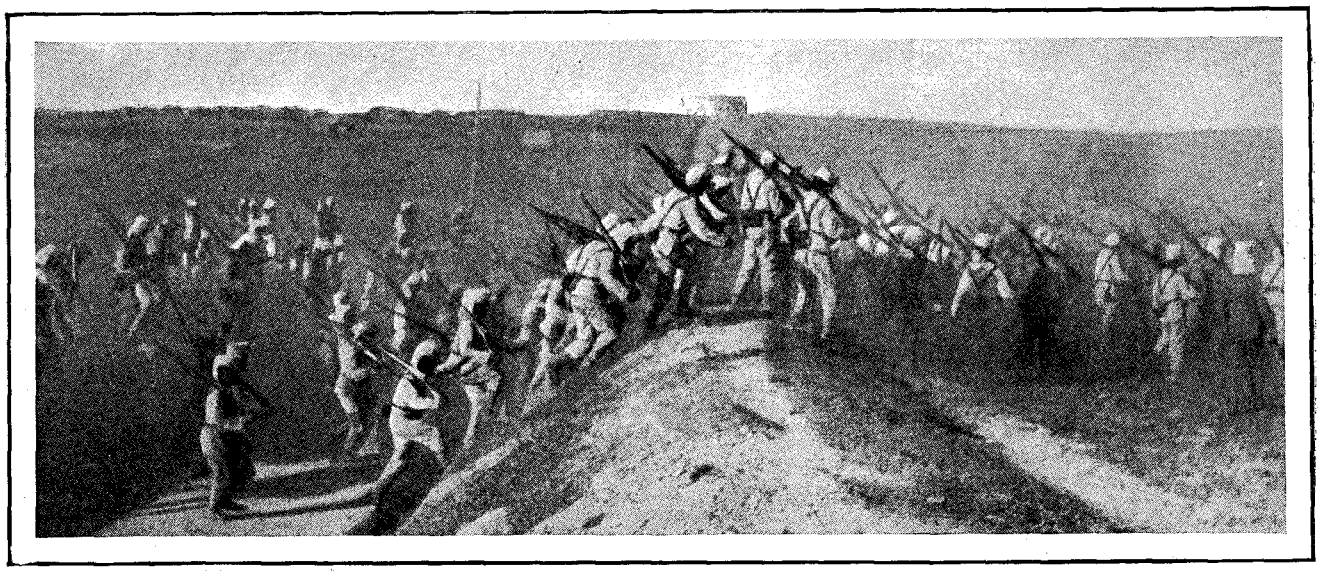

THE ADVANCE OF GENERAL MARINA'S 10,000 MEN AGAINST THE MOORS.
The hot dust of the Riffian plains makes life on the march well-nigh unbearable.

a Holy War in Morocco and is serving "Catholic interests and opening a new field for the Roman propaganda which Spain wishes to promote in Morocco." In the words of Mr. Jaurès:

"It is at any rate certain that in a recent letter the Pope treated the Spanish expedition as a sort of crusade. He felicitated the Spaniards on their 'victories over the infidels,' and this language is certainly singular in the twentieth century, even tho it be employed by a pope."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GERMAN SLAP AT ZEPPELIN

THE Germans have hitherto seemed vastly proud of the feats of their Count Zeppelin and of the exploits performed by the dirigible which bears that inventor's name. Scarcely a day has passed for many months but the morning journals of Berlin devote a paragraph or two to the movements, the triumphs, the accidents, which make up the diary of the colossal balloon. The German Emperor has praised and decorated his aviators; he has exprest his expectation that war will be rendered more expeditious and decisive by means of an aerial corps, and everybody in the Fatherland spends so much time in gazing aloft at the evolutions of the new ships that one comic German paper represents a German crowd each with a neck-supporter—a staff bearing a rounded crutch on which the sky-gazers may rest the backs of their necks as they watch the navigator of the heavens.

But now comes a German writer in a responsible German magazine who declares the *Zeppelin* a failure. So writes Karl Vollmoeller in the *Süddeutsche Monatshefte* (Munich). Mr. Vollmoeller is a well-known sportsman and mechanician, whose writings are familiar to the German public. He gives two reasons why he thinks that the future of aeronautics is not for the German dirigible. In the first place its construction is too expensive, and in the second it travels too slowly to be available either as a passenger vessel or as an engine of war. But the *Zeppelin*, he declares, "has hypnotized the German people and rendered them incapable of a calm judgment of its merits." In discussing these merits he dwells upon the cost of this type of air-ship in comparison with that of the aeroplane and says:

"A *Zeppelin* balloon costs something like $750,000, while a monoplane, such as that of Blériot, can be built for about $500. In this fact lies the root of the matter. The nation which is the first to adopt, with a view to manufacture, the models which embody the marvelous discoveries of American and French aviators has before it years of success and prosperity."

He laughs at the tremendous fuss made in Germany over their lumbering and awkward monsters of the air and exclaims:

"We have enough of these stupid encomiums, these pompous receptions. The German people have not given their millions to be squandered in this way. What we need is something more serious. We ask that our constructors devote their efforts to the real solution of the most modern of problems, that is, to scientific aviation."

Even if the *Zeppelins* were financially practicable, they would be inferior to other classes of air-ships. They are too slow. Thus he writes:

"In order to serve any practical purpose, the *Zeppelin* balloons to be masters of the air must reach a speed of at least sixty miles an hour, a record which they probably will never attain, at least so long as they are built of such colossal dimensions as 1,600 feet in length."

Yet while the Germans deride the aeroplanes, according to Mr.

GENERAL MARINA CONFERRING WITH A MOORISH ALLY AT MELILLA.

This friendly Moorish chief, Kaid Chechar, has rendered valuable assistance to the Spanish cause. His contingent of 300 Moorish infantry and a troop of horse formed the vanguard of the Spanish column during a recent attack on the Riff tribesmen, and is said to have greatly contributed to the success of the operations.

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Vollmoeller, they are missing their chance of founding a most profitable industry—the construction of them. He reminds his readers that the French stole a march upon them in the matter of automobile manufacture. The Germans have now caught up with them, and have "every prospect of beating their rivals; but the most fruitful years of profit have been enjoyed by France." Will Germany continue to be blind to the fact that the aeroplane is the coming vehicle of aviation? Yet German manufacturers refuse to acknowledge this. "Why should we, so long as we have the *Zeppelin?*" So that, as this writer puts it:

"The independent students of aviation are forced to have recourse to the workshops of France in order to obtain motors necessary for their experiments. It is quite possible that eventually Germany may follow the example of France and America, but for years to come these two countries will have reaped the harvest of success and profit."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VIRULENCE OF HINDU PAMPHLETEERS

IN Europe and America the political pamphlet of years ago has given way to the daily paper, but the native Hindu reformers of the present moment seem evidently still at the pamphleteering stage. Bitter, violent, and satiric as were pamphlets of Queen Anne's time, however, they certainly pale their ineffectual fire before the Hindu production of the present, and even Col. Edward Sexby's "Killing no Murder," addrest to the hated Protector, is as a "lightning bug" to a comet in comparison with such Oriental emanations as are being written and circulated against the British Government, some of which have been obtained from native sources by THE LITERARY DIGEST.

As stated in the Indian press, the situation of things in the Peninsula is as follows: A growing spirit of political discontent and revolutionary aspiration has led the English Government to try, now by conciliation and now by coercion, to calm its discontented Indian subjects. While with one hand Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for India, has made important concessions to the Hindu supporters of foreign rule, with the other he has decreed measures suspending the liberty of the press and freedom of speech with the object of striking terror to the hearts of those who style themselves Nationalists and are secretly disseminating vitriolic literature in which the alleged wrongs of India are enumerated and nihilistic assassination is spoken of as noble heroism, while those who commit such crimes are called generous martyrs to their country's cause. The murder of Sir Curzon-Wyllie, Lord Morley's political aide-de-camp, who was assassinated by Madan Lal Dinghra on July 1, in London, has been seized upon by East-Indian anarchists as an occasion to issue several brochures of such a kind. The statement of the murderer himself is being circulated in India and among the Hindu plotters who hold meetings in Paris and London. In this statement we read:

"I admit that the other day I attempted to shed English blood as a humble revenge for the inhuman hangings and deportations of patriotic Indian youths.

"In this attempt I have consulted none but my own conscience, I have conspired with none but my own duty.

"I believe that a nation held down by foreign bayonets is in a perpetual state of war. Since open battle is rendered impossible to a disarmed race, I attacked by surprize; since guns were denied to me I drew my pistol and fired.

"As a Hindu I feel that wrong to my country is an insult to God. Her cause is the cause of Shri Ram, her service is the service of Shri Krishna. Poor in wealth and intellect, a son like myself has nothing else to offer the mother but his own blood, and so I have sacrificed the same on her altar.

"The only lesson required in India at present is to learn how to die and the only way to teach it is by dying ourselves; therefore I die and glory in my martyrdom.

"This war will continue between India and England so long as the Hindee and English races last (if this present unnatural relation does not cease).

"My only prayer to God is that may I be reborn of the same mother and may I re-die in the same sacred cause till the cause is successful and she stands free for the good of humanity and to the glory of God."

In another leaflet of this character the murdered official is described as follows:

"He was one of the most wicked tyrants that ever trod this earth. He was for years agent of the British Government in our States (ruled by Hindu princes), and he was always devising schemes for ruining our semi-independent principalities and turning our princes into humble slaves of the British King. He has undermined many a noble fabric of State in Central India, and his whole life has been one long record of treachery, hypocrisy, and greed. And now in London he dared to check the spread of patriotic ideas among young men. He was the subtlest enemy of our country at the India Office. For all the insults which he has heaped on our princes and their ministers, for all the mischief that he has done after his return from India, he has paid the penalty which shall be exacted from all who oppress the weak and the innocent. For it is written that the wages of sin is death. . . . But the British tyrant had forgotten Dhingra—Dhingra the Unconquerable, Dhingra the Invincible, Dhingra the Silent, who had consecrated himself to the service of the motherland in the prime of life. . . . Dhingra has struck down an arrogant, scheming, rapacious Anglo-Indian in the heart of London—right in the midst of his brother-robbers—in the center of the British Empire."

We are assured in another passage of the same brochure that the crimes of Dhingra and his coadjutors among the nations have brought terror to the heart of India's foreign tyrants. In the following high-sounding phrases the power of England in India is thus belittled:

"And now there is a panic in the highest councils of the British Empire, for our enemies know to their cost that all their efforts have not crusht the movement, whose progress rings the knell of the British nation. Nothing can prevail against justice and righteousness. Let no one despair; let no one be discouraged at any time. Our movement is living—it possesses the life immortal which comes from death—it can never die because so many of our young men are ready to court death for its sake.

"Again, this event shows that the British administration can not protect its agents against the righteous wrath of the patriotic party. . . . The popular mind in India is imprest with the false notion that the British Government is omnipotent. The Sirkar (English Government) is regarded as an embodiment of power, foresight, and organizing skill. The people are afraid of attempting any methods for its overthrow, as they believe that the Sirkar will find out everything and that it is a piece of heroic folly to harbor hostile designs against the all-powerful, vigilant, and omniscient Government. The feeling often finds expression in the assertion that the ideal of the English race is in the ascendent. This foolish idea has hitherto paralyzed our energies and created an atmosphere of gloomy and helpless pessimism in Indian society and at the courts of the princes in our States. But now the spell is broken. The Bengali martyrs have demonstrated that the British administrative system is rotten to the core and that it can not safeguard the lives of its servile hirelings against our righteous indignation."

While the native Hindu, declares this writer, may not be able to face the military power of England in the open field, assassination of British officials will prove an equally efficacious method of breaking down English rule in the Peninsula. To quote further:

"The life of an English official in India, and in England too, is not safe, not worth even a day's purchase, now that we have declared war to the knife against the oppressors of our nation. . . . .

"Terrorize the officials, English and Indian, and the collapse of the whole machinery of oppression is not very far off. . . . Let no one complain that he can not die for his country, that there is no scope for this kind of self-sacrifice. For even the feeblest Indian youth can arm himself with a revolver and cut asunder at least one link in the iron chain which fetters the mother."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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QUEER KINDS OF FEAR

THE dread of some particular kind of thing or condition often becomes so abnormally great as to amount to a disease; or rather, such fear is a symptom of mental derangement. Such affections are of various types, as indicated by the considerable number of disease-names ending in "-phobia." A person affected with one of these "phobias" may be quite sane and sound in all other respects. Some curious instances are given in an article on "Odd Kinds of Human Fear," in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, October). Says this magazine:

"Medical science, like charity, condones a multitude of human frailties. Is a portion of our leisure population stigmatized as tramps? they are in reality gentlemen suffering from ergophobia or fear of work, a disease having for complications aquaphobia and sapophobia. A lady is not foolishly timid in the presence of thunder and lightning; she is really afflicted with siderophobia and astrophobia; the man said to be scared of his shadow really has phantophobia; there are any number of people nowadays having pathophobia or fear of disease; nor are we to call any one a low-down coward because he is troubled with pantophobia, or fear of anything and everything.

"Agoraphobia—fear of open spaces, or literally of market-places—has been explained as a simian inheritance; being due to a preservative instinct of great importance to our very remote ancestry. Our forebears were arboreal in their habits; and in this lay mainly their salvation from extinction. Feeble-bodied, without weapons, or defensive armor, or effective means of concealment, they were safe from the carnivorous animals only by reason of the agility with which they could climb out of reach, and could leap from bough to bough and from tree to tree. Whosoever descended to the ground was at once in danger; he could get about much less rapidly in the open than among the tree-tops—certainly less rapidly than his chief foes. Up aloft no foe could overtake him; while he could annoy the latter by grinning and gibbering over his discomfiture and by means of coconuts well and swiftly directed. But on the flat he had no chance against the spring of the panther or the speed and wind of the wolf.

"The farther our progenitors ventured from their arboreal retreat the greater their danger; they naturally then had strong instinctive aversion to extended excursions. Accepting this view of the evolutionist we may believe the state of mind to be reproduced under similar circumstances in agoraphobia. The craving of such a sufferer is to be near—not necessarily trees—but some tall vertical structure; away from which he has just the feeling of dread, of impending danger or disaster, of something awful about to happen that a man would have walking through a jungle in which a lioness is known to have her litter of cubs."

Sufferers from agoraphobia, we are told, when going from one side of a court to the other will proceed around and along the wall, touching it all the way; sometimes also by squeezing themselves against the wall and clutching it. Such patients simply can not cross an open space, except possibly with some one else, or with a cane. In a colonnade they feel comparatively little uneasiness. Reason tells them their fear is absurd; yet reason is powerless against instinct. We read again:

"Claustrophobia, or the fear of closed spaces, is a phenomenon directly the opposite. Possibly it is due to the natural feeling that if one were confined hermetically within very narrow limits, death by suffocation must almost instantly follow. The author, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, furnishes a case history of this malady, and an excellent one, for the reason that he was in all other respects quite sane and normal. . . . . .

"Then there is ailurophobia, the fear of cats; there are plenty of people who have that fear; those who have cat asthma; who have fear on seeing cats without excessive emotion in consequence; who are perturbed when a cat is near, tho unseen; who can smell a cat without seeing it. Dr. Weir Mitchell, who has given an excellent description of this phobia, describes cases. He has found that cat emanations may affect the nervous system through the nasal membrane, altho unrecognized as odors. The presence of a cat gives many people a variety of symptoms: opprest breathing, fear, terror, disgust, chills, goose-flesh, weakness, pallor, nausea, temporary blindness, possibly hysterical convulsions. . . . Dr. Mitchell relates the case of an uncle in his own family: 'My father, the late Prof. John K. Mitchell, having placed a small cat in a closet, with a saucer of cream, asked Mr. H. to come into the room and look at some old books in which he would be interested. He sat down, but in a few minutes grew pale, shivered, and said: "There is a cat in the room." Dr. Mitchell said: "Look about you. There is no cat in the room. Do you hear one outside?"

"'He said: "No, but there is a cat." He became faint, and complaining of nausea, went out and promptly recovered.'"

COMPULSORY FEEDING IN PRISONS

THE compulsory feeding of certain "suffragettes" in Birmingham, England, who had been sentenced to jail for disturbing the public peace and had determined to adopt the Russian expedient of a "hunger-strike" by refusing to eat, has caused some excitement in England. The matter has been taken up in Parliament, and the action of the prison authorities has been freely denounced as an outrage. In discussing the matter from a scientific standpoint, *The Lancet* (London, October 2) points out that the procedure is quite usual in dealing with refractory prisoners or patients, and that it does not necessarily involve physical force, the only compulsion required being that used to overcome resistance. Says this paper:

"The method of dealing with the 'hunger-strikers' by 'forcible feeding' is so simple that the only cause for wonder is that it was not put in practise as soon as this cheap way of escaping the penalty of law-breaking was adopted. If the prison authorities had had men to deal with it certainly would have been. To speak of it as a 'dangerous outrage' and to describe it, as Mr. Keir Hardie does, as 'pumping down' food, is simply grotesque. But absurd as Mr. Keir Hardie's description is, he is outdone by Mr. Snowden, who asked if 'it were not a fact that the women were put in irons during the time of the medical treatment'! Lest a most unmerited odium should be aroused by these misleading suggestions it may be said that in prisons the *instrumentum et apparatus belli* is the ordinary soft red-rubber esophageal tube with funnel attached, such as is painlessly employed daily in asylums throughout the country, and such as many patients pass themselves for stomach lavage. The tube is passed into the stomach, either through the mouth or through the nose, according to circumstances, and the food, usually milk, or thin corn flour and milk, beef-tea, and eggs, thereupon administered. The operation is one requiring a certain amount of dexterity and great care and gentleness, and that is all. 'Forcible feeding' is the term consecrated by use, but is decidedly a misnomer, for force would cause reflex vomiting and defeat the purpose. The only force introduced into the procedure is that supplied by the persons fed, in resisting the offices of those who 'must beg and pray for leave to do them good.' The operation is at first somewhat disagreeable to the person fed, but quickly becomes tolerable, and, finally, a matter of complete indifference. In the case of asylum patients who resist violently the subjects have often to be manually restrained during the process, and a mouth-opener, with the points guarded with rubber or tape, employed; but in prisons where the persistent refusal of food is oftentimes merely in protest against the supposed iniquity of incarceration, this is not so common. In cases where compulsory feeding over prolonged periods is required, a tube of larger caliber is used, and the ordinary full diet is pounded in a mortar and strained through a moderately fine sieve, the patient being fed as a rule twice a day. We have heard of one patient who was fed in this way for over two years, with no alteration in his bodily condition except a considerable gain in weight. Lastly, we may draw attention to the statement of Mr. Masterman with regard to the Birmingham suffragists, that artificial feeding was only employed as a last resort. Suffragettes have described this form of feeding as a brutal and dangerous outrage. That it is not dangerous is vouched for by the fact that tube-feeding is of daily occurrence throughout the asylums of the country, and for the rest the description remains either outrageous nonsense or a brutal perversion of fact."

The Hospital (London, October 2) speaks in much the same

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strain. It says that forced feeding by means of a stomach or nasal tube is frequently used in asylums, and goes on:

"Such feeding is not forced, is certainly not brutal, and is not unpleasant, as the indignant protesters in Parliament may easily find if they have the courage to pass a tube on themselves. . . . The women who have been subjected to 'forced feeding' are experiencing nothing worse than has been experienced in past times by refractory male prisoners who stubbornly refused their food. The alternative is to allow such prisoners to starve, for no sensible person can ever admit that they should be released merely because they please to cavil at the prison fare supplied to them."

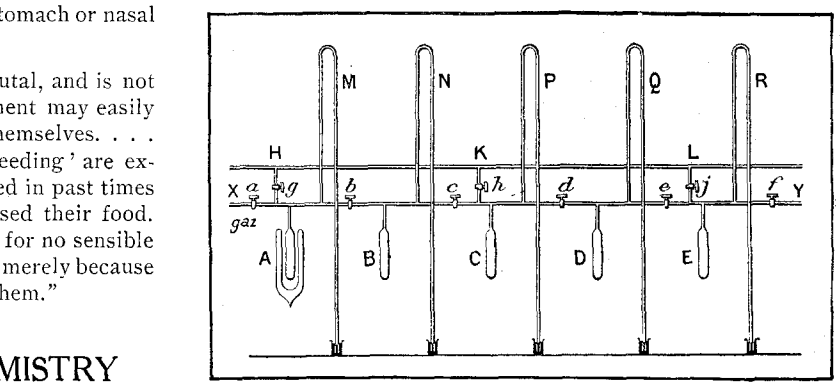
MODERN METHODS IN CHEMISTRY

A RAPID review of the tools used by the modern chemist—including under that head both instruments and methods—is made in *La Nature* (Paris, September 11) by Pierre Jolibois. This writer reminds us, in the first place, that it is scarcely a century since chemistry became a science, and that its mother, alchemy, was hardly a fertile art. He says:

"Lavoisier, who was a precursor, gave us the first sure experimental methods, divested of the chimerical processes of reasoning that were characteristic of the minds of medieval magicians. . . . . .

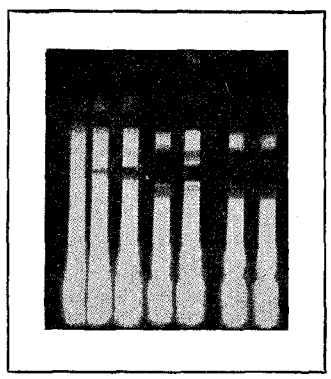
"The first effort of the investigators was to unravel the extreme complexity that nature presents to us. It was necessary to find, amid all the substances of which she is formed, which are the ones not susceptible of decomposition and thus constituting simple bodies and which . . . were definite compounds. The earliest methods of chemists were thus those of separation.

"It was evident that to study the reactions of the elements, they must first be obtained as pure as possible. As the scientists of the early part of the nineteenth century . . . did not understand methodical processes for separating one substance from another, their works were not successful except by accident. It was in this way that Lavoisier analyzed air by fixing the oxygen in a solid state with mercury, thus obtaining nitrogen and mercuric oxid—a gas and a solid naturally separate. Systematic methods of separation were born yesterday, except, of course, such simple ones as filtration, decantation, and distillation, operations known from the earliest times."



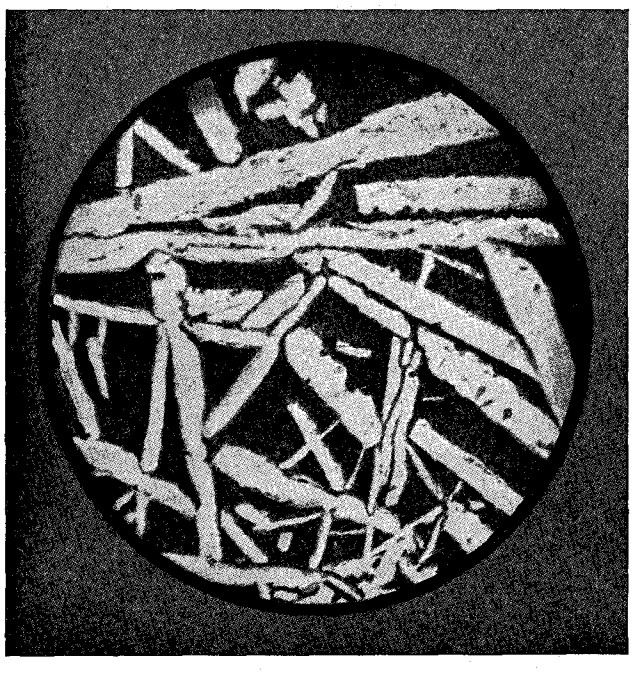
BAUMÉ'S APPARATUS FOR THE FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION OF LIQUEFIED GASES.

When mixtures do not contain substances in different physical states—solid and liquid, for instance—and hence easily separable by these simple methods, problems are presented that have been solved but recently. Such are the separation of one gas, liquid, or solid from another. Gases may be separated by liquefying the mixture, when one of the constituents generally remains gaseous longer than the other, or by filtering it through very fine pores. Liquids are separated by fractional distillation or crystallization; solid bodies in fine powder, through their difference in physical qualities such as density or magnetism. All the above processes are good only for physical mixtures. For chemical combinations chemical methods must of course be used—generally those based on reactions in which the substance to be isolated is united to an auxiliary substance from which it may be easily separated. More recent still are the electrical methods, either direct as in decomposition by passage of a current, or indirect, as when the intense heat of the electric arc is the agent. But it is not alone in the arts of separation and preparation that chemistry has progressed. Methods of observation and measurement have also undergone great improvement. Says the writer:



THE SPECTROSCOPE IN CHEMISTRY.

Absorption-bands seen in the separation of dysprosium from gadolinium and terbium.



THE MICROSCOPE IN CHEMISTRY.

Microphotograph of tin phosphate crystallized in tin.

"When the chemist has substances as pure as possible; when the manufacturer has succeeded in preparing to good advantage the products that he wishes to sell, they must possess methods enabling the former to study the properties and reactions of bodies and the latter to control their fabrication and to perfect it.

"The first and most essential is analysis in the most general sense of the word. Chemical analysis enables us to affirm the presence or absence of certain elements and to measure their amount. Laboratory technic in this regard is the same as in Lavoisier's time, but with improvements.

"In the industries, where precision is of secondary importance and rapidity is most desirable, methods of analysis by color and volume have almost displaced those by weight. . . . But chemical analysis can give information only about the composition of bodies, and in many cases their other properties are much more interesting. This is why, before putting their products on the market, manufacturers subject them to tests similar to those that they are compelled to undergo in practise. Among these, for instance, are breaking-tests by shock, compression, and traction, and tests for hardness.

"As physics has developed, and has placed other tools than the balance at the disposal of the investigator, methods enabling us to examine the nature of phenomena more minutely have made great strides. Among all these, the one most frequently used nowadays, is perhaps the microscope. Applied to transparent bodies cut into thin slices, it gives us exact information of the constitution of the most complex rocks and gives very minute information where chemical analysis would give only approximate compositions. If the object to be examined is opaque, it may be polished sufficiently to reveal its structure. This branch of chemistry is metallography, which in these latter years has been greatly extended and has not only advanced the study of the constitution of alloys, but has rendered still greater service to the metallurgical industries; it enables us to determine, by simple examination, the condition and previous thermic treatment of the iron products.

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"But direct observation of bodies and of their reactions is insufficient to penetrate the secrets behind which are concealed the reciprocal causes of action of the substances around us. To push analysis still further, we must represent the properties of bodies by numbers and compare the results thus obtained. In these last years there has been much study of the variations of the physical properties of systems of bodies in connection with their composition. . . . . .

"We must also cite among the tools of the chemist the calorimeter, which, by indicating the quantities of heat given off, enables us to foresee, at least approximately, the direction of certain reactions; also the spectroscope, with which new elements have been discovered and the separation of rare earths methodically followed in several different ways.

"Much employed, also, are polarimetric methods, whose application in the sugar industry takes the place of long and tiresome analyses and enables us to differentiate, in the laboratory, substances all of whose other properties [except their reaction to polarized light] are similar."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW KIND OF RADIATION

A NEW radiation or emanation, analogous in some respects to that given off by radio-active substances, but distinct from it, has been discovered by a French investigator in connection with certain chemical compounds of nitrogen. He calls the phenomenon "electro-activity," as it seems to be more purely electric than radio-activity and to be manifested chiefly by those substances that are easily electrified by friction. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

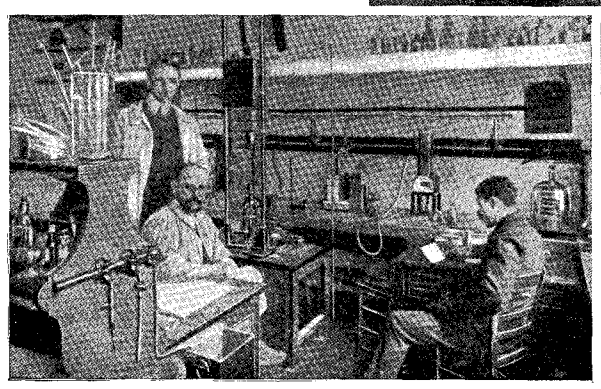
"Nearly three years ago Mr. Remelé made known a very curious observation relative to nitrogen borid (BN), a substance notable for its great inalterability, its resistance to heat, and its freedom from attack by chemical agents. This substance, however, was found to act, after a very prolonged exposure (one to two years) through black paper, on a gelatino-bromid plate. The radiation whose existence is shown by this experiment traverses not only photographic black paper, but also other opaque media, such as leather and rubber, as well as opaque glass. A prepared portion of the human body also gave a silhouette through black paper. On the other hand, this radiation is absorbed by metals, even by very thin metallic leaves.

"This radiation is excited by the electricity of flames, by radium rays, and by the electric spark, but not by *x*-rays. On the other hand, friction is equally active; a glass full of nitrogen borid, after being briskly shaken, gives off a very marked odor.

"These phenomena would seem to authorize the experimenter to attribute to nitrogen borid radio-active qualities, but even the most sensitive electrometers fail to reveal the slightest traces of it. From this it is concluded that nothing but purely electric phenomena are in evidence, and extensive electroscopic tests have confirmed this view by demonstrating the emission from the nitrogen borid of electrified particles. This electroscopic reaction also takes place with other substances when in a pulverulent state, especially those that are easily electrified by friction, such as sulfur, colophane, amber, rock-crystal, and fluor-spar, in the case of sufficiently intense illumination.

"Mr. Remelé designates by the name of 'electro-activity' the totality of photographic and electroscopic phenomena that are manifested by nitrogen borid. These striking phenomena must be allied to its chemical nature, for all other compounds of boron, natural or artificial, are entirely without them. It seems, consequently, that the nitrogen must have something to do with them, and experiments made on several nitrids have in fact given analogous results. Uranium nitrid has shown the most intense effects, producing on the photographic plate not only a blackening, as with radio-active compounds, but a brilliant greenish metallic deposit."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOISSAN'S ELECTRIC FURNACE.



GENERAL CHEMICAL LABORATORY: THE SORBONNE, PARIS.

CHLOROFORM BY INJECTION

THE administration of chloroform as an anesthetic is much rarer than formerly, since it has been found that it is dangerous for patients with weak hearts. Ether, altho more objectionable in many ways, is now generally used, on account of its perfect safety. A German authority now advises the administration of chloroform by injecting it directly into the veins with a hypodermic syringe—a method which he assures us is both simple and safe. *The Medical Record* (New York, September 18) is inclined to think, however, that danger to the heart would be quite as pronounced in this method as in inhalation. Says this paper:

"The recent advances in our knowledge of the practical use of anesthetics have been great, especially those steps leading toward the elimination as far as possible of the element of asphyxiation from general narcosis. New masks have been invented and various means of administering oxygen with the anesthetic have been devised, some of them of such complexity that it is almost requisite for an anesthetist to be an expert engineer. Now, however, Burkhardt, of Würzburg, . . . suggests that we should do away with all these apparatuses and cease giving anesthetics by inhalation at all, resorting to what he seems to regard as the simple alternative of administering chloroform intravenously. He has experimented on a series of animals and on four human beings with results which he claims indicate that the intravenous injection of chloroform is an agreeable and a safe method of narcosis. His method consists in the slow injection into the veins of a solution of . . . chloroform in . . . physiological saline solution. . . . In animals it was found that a quantity of chloroform equivalent to 0.041 per cent. of the blood was required to produce complete anesthesia.

"Much more than this had to be given, however, as much of the drug was lost through the lungs before reaching the general circulation. . . . The onset of the anesthesia was somewhat slower than when chloroform was given by inhalation, but the recovery was much more rapid and there was a remarkable freedom from untoward symptoms. Headache and vomiting but rarely occurred during recovery. The author emphasizes the two facts that this method is especially convenient during operations on the head or mouth, and that by it the anesthetist is able to tell the exact amount of the drug which reaches the circulation, which is certainly an advantage in the use of any drug. The occurrence, however, in two of his four cases of hemoglobinuria, the great danger to the heart of an overdose of chloroform, and the general tendency to abandon this substance as far as possible for safer anesthetics

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would suggest that this method of producing general anesthesia, simple and comfortable as it may seem to its author to be, will probably not be received with wide-spread enthusiasm."

DO COLLEGE GRADUATES MAKE BAD ENGINEERS?

THAT in spite of the undoubted demand for the services of men trained as engineers in our technical schools and colleges, these graduates are not liked by their employers, at least not until they have had several years of practical work, is the assertion of Frederick W. Taylor in a discussion before the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, printed in *The American Machinist* (New York, October 7). Mr. Taylor says that the overwhelming majority of employers of this country "want to have nothing to do with college graduates if they can help themselves," with the one exception of the electric industries. This, and the converse dissatisfaction of the young graduate engineer with his employer, whom he finds unappreciative and exacting, are due, Mr. Taylor thinks, to two causes, which he thus explains:

"The first of these is because of the fact that during the four years that these young men are at college, they are under loose discipline, and are allowed a greater freedom than they have ever had before, or will ever have again.

"I will cite some illustrations. In most universities and colleges the student is given, every term, a certain number of cuts for which he is held to no responsibility. He can simply absent himself from recitations, from lectures, from duty that belongs in the college course, and no one ever asks what he has done, or where he has gone. If that same young man absents himself once without a reasonable excuse, when he gets into business, he is usually hauled up and asked in the most impertinent manner, why he was away. No cuts in business, no talk about how many cuts a man has. The second or third time that he does cut, he is discharged. Young college men work when they please and as much as they please, the only restrictions being that they have to pass certain examinations. Their habits are left almost entirely to themselves. When they begin commercial life those habits are regulated and rigidly prescribed by some one else."

The second trouble, according to Mr. Taylor, is that for twenty-two years these young men are allowed to go without even a single look at conditions which they are to face throughout their lives. He goes on:

"The work of the student, of the young man, is that of absorbing; he is engaged in the performance of getting things fastened in his mind for himself, for his own use. That is his life for twenty-two years. The moment he gets out he begins directly the opposite. Absorbing ceases and becomes a very minor part of a man's work. He begins giving the few ideas, or the many which he may have gotten, to help some one. He has been served for twenty-two years by some one else, the moment he gets out he begins serving others. Is it any wonder these young men find great difficulty in suddenly changing from the attitude of sponges, or absorbers, to that of human beings actively engaged for the benefit of some one else? I think the wonder is that they adjust themselves so quickly to it.

"The central idea that the boy gets at college is training, training of the mind, storing the mind full of things. Now I say without the slightest hesitation that for success in life intellectual training comes second or third. Without the slightest question character comes first, good sense, second, and intellectual training third. The entire emphasis of the college is on intellectual training."

What is the remedy? A palliative, the writer believes would be a year's hard work in a shop at the end of the first college year. This "real look at life's work" would teach lessons that would alter for the better the whole effect of the last three years' training and that, in particular, would develop character. He goes on:

"At college a very large amount of time is given up to the study of materials. Practically his whole chemical course is the study of materials. A very considerable part of his course in physics has to do with materials. The greater part of his work in a mechanical laboratory is a study of materials. Do you, gentlemen, realize that the great raw material with which more than one-half of the successful graduates of our technical schools have to deal receives not a single hour of study at our colleges and universities, not one hour? That the great raw material with which the managers, superintendents, presidents, every man of our large companies is dealing is men? And these one-half of the students who are finally called upon to manage workmen, learn nothing whatever about that at college. . . . . .

"About ten or twelve years ago I made up my mind not to take another young college graduate unless he has had two years' work outside, but, in going through the list, I found that there was a certain set of young men who were satisfactory right from the start. Men who had by necessity been forced to leave school and go to work. So I found that I had to modify my conclusion, by saying that I would not take a man unless he had worked outside for at least two years, or unless he had worked as a workman before he graduated. I have no other reasons why these young college men were not competent, but the facts are there."

CROPS AND CLIMATIC CHANGES

THAT considerable changes in climate, during past ages, are revealed by the abandonment of cities or of whole regions, once inhabited, and by alterations in cultivated plants over large districts, has long been a wide-spread popular belief. If we are to credit recent investigations, however, there is really no reason for thinking this to have been the case. Such changes have uniformly been due to other than climatic causes. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 14):

"Explorations in Central Asia have revealed to travelers once flourishing villages now ruined and abandoned. Mr. A. Boutquin shows in *Ciel et Terre*, by historic evidence and by the scientific observations of recent centuries, that the abandonment of these regions by man is not due to such meteorological variations as the general cooling of the climate or a progressive drying-up of the globe. His investigation extends to other countries than Asia. Here are some of his remarks concerning Europe and the neighboring regions:

"'A sensible variation of the temperature and a diminution of precipitation—rain or snow—should bring about a marked and continuous retreat of the glaciers. Now facts collected during more than two thousand years support no such hypothesis. Heim has proved that in the Middle Ages the Alpine glaciers occupied a much smaller area than during the second half of the nineteenth century, during which they have been retreating.'"

It has long been asserted, the writer goes on to say, that the west coast of Greenland has not always been uninhabitable, owing to a former more favorable climate, whence the name given to the country. But the historical investigations of Rink and Von Maurer have established the fact that the disappearance of the settlements founded by the Norsemen was due wholly to the introduction of a contagious disease and to an unfortunate governmental policy on the part of Norway, which provoked the hostility and the attacks of the Eskimos. Similarly false statements have been made regarding Iceland. Moreover:

"Wheat was formerly much more cultivated in the north of the British Isles than at present, but simply because this crop was then more remunerative. It lessened when the importation of foreign grains lowered the price. Nevertheless, it has required a struggle to enforce belief in this elementary truth; the belief in a change of climate or of weather has long been much stronger than the evidence. The same is true in Belgium and other countries, where the crops have changed almost entirely under the influence of economic laws, of better management of the soil, or of a more intelligent selection of products to be cultivated.

"In the Middle Ages, and up to the fifteenth century, the vine was cultivated in Bavaria and in the other regions of Germany, as in Belgium; it has almost entirely disappeared in our own day.

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Climate has nothing whatever to do with the change. The wine produced was generally of mediocre quality, and taste having improved, consumers preferred imported wines or the good beer that brewers had learned how to make.

"In Belgium there are still vineyards. Many persons doubtless do not know that the vine is still cultivated . . . at the Abbeys of Auerbode and Tongerloo, where the wine as obtained is used in the celebration of the mass. . . . . .

"The investigations of Dufour have also established that, contrary to general belief, the olive has been raised in Switzerland, altho they grow only in gardens and there are still only a few orchards, which would die if not carefully cultivated. In regard to all other cultivated plants, the situation has not varied."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STEEL RAILWAY-TIES

THE steel railway-tie is not new, but its use has made little headway in this country. Of late, however, it is being largely substituted for the wooden tie in many of the leading industrial countries of Europe, as we are informed in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* by Consul H. Albert Johnson, of Liége, Belgium. The Consul says:

"When these ties are carefully constructed in order to meet the demands of the modern railway traffic, they are in general favored on account of their superior solidity and power of resistance. Nevertheless, their high price, certain defects in form, and the absence so far of a convenient and simple mode of attachment have prevented in a great measure their general adoption, altho they are being more extensively utilized.

"It is asserted that the English manufacturers have on the market a tie of grooved section that sells for $30 per ton, or less than the present cost of wooden ties. It is evident, therefore, that under these conditions the use of the steel tie would produce decided economical results for the railways.

"A good steel tie of moderate price is urgently needed by the railways of Europe, and the prospect of supplying such a demand might be worth the consideration of American steel works. The adoption of metal ties is especially necessary in certain localities to prevent the rapid destruction of forests. It is estimated that in Europe a mile of railway line requires about 2,500,000 cross-ties every twelve years, which means the cutting of an enormous quantity of forest trees. It is also estimated that the railways consume something like 40,000,000 ties per annum, and this consumption is said to be increasing at the rate of 3,000,000 a year."

That the use of steel ties is increasing even in the United States, appears from a quotation made in *The Reports* from the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* to the effect that the first test of steel ties by the traction lines of that city will result in placing them on 1½ miles of track. If they are successful, the entire system will be equipped. A steam railway operating into Pittsburg already has steel ties on five-eighths of its mileage and in a few years will have entirely replaced its wooden ties. The newspaper in question adds:

"The price of the steel ties is approximately $1.50 apiece, while wooden ties cost from 80 to 90 cents, but after treatment with creosote and the addition of heavy tie plates, the final cost of the wooden ties, it was explained, is nearer $1.25. And when they are worn out that is the end of them—they are burned up. But with the worn-out steel tie it is different. It can be sold as scrap and part of its original cost recovered. In the end, it is asserted, the steel tie is by far the cheaper. There is practically no wear-out to it, while the wooden tie, if not treated with creosote, would last only a few years under heavy traffic conditions. In the olden days wooden ties were known to have lasted twenty years, but the conditions are very much changed now. There has been a demand all along for heavier ties to meet the increasing requirements in their use. The manufacturers naturally feel that the steel tie is the solution of the problem."

The other side of the shield is exhibited by the following excerpt from an editorial in *Engineering News* (New York, September 30), the writer of which asserts that no perfectly satisfactory substitute for the wooden tie has yet been found—whether of steel or of other material. He says:

"Any substitute for the wooden tie must be practicable, durable, of reasonable cost, and have efficient rail attachments. This combination appears to constitute a very difficult problem. Steel (which has been used long and extensively in other countries, with success) is probably the favorite material of designers, and has been tried on a limited scale in a number of forms. Only one form is in use to such an extent that its use can be reckoned in miles of track; most of the others being reckoned by the dozens or the hundred. And this one design, it must be noted, is manufactured and pushed by a great steel-manufacturing concern, while its most extensive use is on a railway which is owned by that concern, where the difficulties of persuading executive and purchasing officers are presumably eliminated.

"Concrete has been tried in different forms, mainly with failure as the result. Much has been said of the successful use of concrete ties abroad, but certainly the results in this country have been far from promising. Yet the inventor follows the trail persistently, and new designs and new experiments are brought to our attention every little while, often with enthusiastic claims of certain success.

"The present outlook for substitutes for wooden ties is well summarized in a report . . . which presents the results of a personal investigation made by a committee of railway engineers. The results are in the main entirely discouraging, and the general indication of the report is that while further experiments are justified, there is not as yet in sight any really satisfactory substitute for the wooden tie. It is possible that greater progress might be made if the railways were to take up the matter themselves, but they have apparently little inclination to do this."

SPOTS AND STRIPES ON ANIMALS

WE are told by Scripture that "the leopard can not change his spots." If we may credit recent investigations made recently in the Zoological Garden at Buenos Ayres, the reason is clear—these spots are dependent in number and position on the vertebræ of the animal. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

"Among different mammals, such, for example, as the tiger, zebra, giraffe, and certain deer, the coat has spots or spotted bands arranged with a certain regularity and at even distances. Clemente Onelli has been inquiring whether the number of these spots and bands is related at all with other parts of the organism, in particular with the vertebræ. According to this author, the number of bands and spots should correspond theoretically to that of the vertebræ. Practically this fact is not always evident, on account of the fusion of once distinct spots or bands, or of the second duplication of certain of them. It follows that the number of bands or spots on the skin may appear sometimes less and sometimes greater than that of the vertebræ. In the cervical and dorsal regions the spots and bands are generally related in number to the vertebræ; but in the lumbar and sacral regions the comparison becomes more difficult, for there the bands and spots have preserved much less of their original character.

"Clementi Onelli has reached these conclusions by studying particularly the tiger, the jaguar, the puma, the African lion, the axis deer, the zebra, the giraffe, and the South American tapir. In some cases, it is more advantageous to observe young animals than adults, for they preserve more clearly the fundamental characteristics relating to primitive independence of certain bands or spots, which become fused in the adult animals."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN explanation of the manner in which a soft steel disk, revolving at high velocity, cuts hard steel has been gained with the aid of a microscope and is described in the *Engineering Digest*. "The result," says *The Inventive Age*, "corroborates the theory that the material acted upon is heated at the place of contact to the fusing point, and then brushed away. The high temperature appears to be confined very narrowly to the point of contact, so that a thin gash is cut. The temperature of the revolving disk does not rise so high because of the large surface area of the disk. The part of the disk in contact is continually changing, while the frictional energy is concentrated on a very small area of the material subjected to its action."

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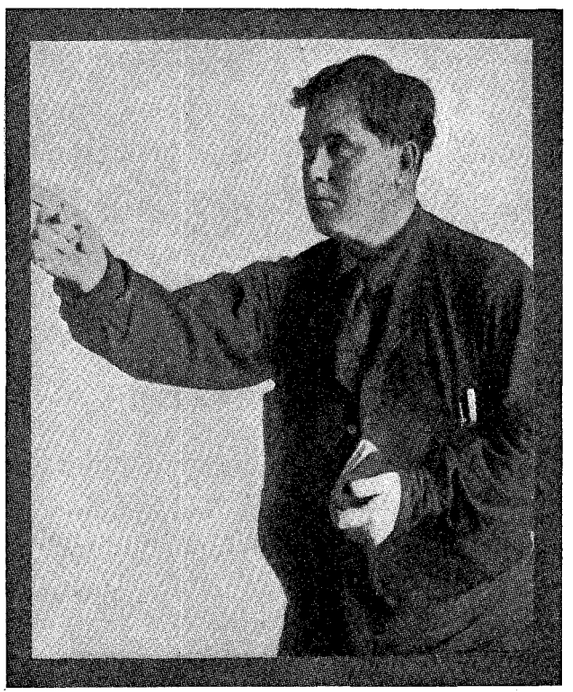
THE LUMBERMAN'S "SKY-PILOT"

THERE'S a "sky-pilot" up in the lumber-camps of Minnesota who knows all the methods of Billy Sunday, but he uses the language because it is the vernacular of his hearers. His name is Frank Higgins, and "fourteen years ago he came out of the woods of Canada to take charge of a little church in Minnesota; he got interested in the men of the logging-camps and now his parish extends over hundreds of miles and his parishioners number 30,000." Ten miles through the woods, with four preachings, says Bruce Barton in *The Home Herald* (Chicago), is an ordinary



REV. FRANK HIGGINS,

Who preaches to 30,000 lumbermen in northern Minnesota. They call him "Sky-pilot" more in affection than derision.

occurrence, and very often the single evening service has been prefaced by a twenty-five mile jog. Mr. Barton gives an idea of the kind of sermons this "sky-pilot"—so the lumbermen call him—preaches:

"Picture an ordinary bunk-house, forty feet long and sixteen wide, with bunks built into the walls on either side in a double tier. A narrow aisle runs between, broadening out somewhat in the middle to make way for the air-tight stove. Around this are hung the dripping garments of the men, and in front of it stands Higgins. He believes that the Master who spoke his parable of the Good Shepherd to shepherds, and called his fisher disciples to be fishers of men, would speak his message to lumbermen in the language that they know. If the results of his ministry are any proof, then he is right. He does not hesitate to call a spade a spade. On the night before pay-day, when he knows the gamblers and sharks and unlovely women are waiting for his boys in the towns, he pleads with them with the passionate, burning eloquence of a prophet. On such occasions he does not hesitate to label these enemies of theirs by their proper names.

"'Boys, I was down in the town yesterday and I saw Wall-Eyed Jones. You know, him, boys, and the dirty, low-down dive he runs. I asked, "How's business, Jones?" And he said, "Not very good, but I don't care. I got a thousand men working for me in the woods." Think of that, boys; he meant you; and his wife is wearing diamonds. Your wives aren't wearing diamonds, are they, boys? And he says you're working for him; thinks he's going to get your whole wad. Oh, don't let him; don't work for that miserable old thief. You won't, will you, boys; you won't let him take your money to hang diamonds on her neck?'

"One can't set it down in print just the way he says it, because there are good people who have never been in a logging-camp, and who might think that it was a queer sort of sermon. Indeed, some have already criticized Higgins a little because he persists in putting his message in the language that his men can understand; but you can imagine how much it has worried Higgins.

"Occasionally a red-faced, broken wreck will come up at the close of his sermon and mutter through his stained lips that he don't believe there is a God. On such a man Higgins pours out the vials of his wrath, like fire.

"'You don't believe in God; who are *you?* Look at him, boys; ain't he a short-stake man? Yes. Don't he shoot in his wad every month on booze and gambling? Yes. Did he ever save a cent in his life? No. Look at him, and *he* says *he* don't believe in *God.* You old, burnt-out wreck, it's just such fellows as you that don't believe in God. I don't care what you believe; I'm not here to talk to you. I want to talk to that young fellow over there. Look here, young fellow. Do you know Scar-Fish Riley? Do you know Paddy the Priest? Do you want to be like them—drunken, useless old soaks—or do you want to be a man? I'm after you, and the devil's after you. Come on, now, which do you want to be; whose side are you on?'"

Bemidji was the name of the place where Higgins had his last church before turning to the woods. There were 1,500 or 2,000 people, 46 saloons, 20 gambling-joints, and 5 immense brothels in the very center of the town. It was this that made Higgins an apostle to the lumbermen. In this fashion:

"The opening of a new saloon in Bemidji and the other towns up the river was the greatest event in the community's life. The Mayor and council attended in state. When the finest great gambling-hell was opened, they set apart one afternoon for the ladies to come alone and see it, and sent invitations to every woman in the community, *including Mrs. Higgins, herself.* She and a half-dozen others refused, *and the town was actually indignant.* Which shows something about the condition of things that existed when Higgins preached his farewell sermon to the town. He told them he was going to resign and go into the woods and fight the devil until either one or the other of them should be forced out.

"'God being my helper,' he said, 'from this time forward I am going to put up a fight against this horrible condition.'

"The town laughed when it learned of his proclamation; but the men and women who had heard him make it were very sober. There was something in the set of his jaw and the swing of that fist which made them believe that something might be done, even in Bemidji. But what? The Mayor was a saloonkeeper, the councilmen and marshal were all in the business or in sympathy with it. What could *he* do? *He knew.* He turned his back on the town, and from bunk-house to bunk-house he went with a petition to the State authorities asking them to close up the open gambling in Bemidji and force the disorderly houses off the streets. And will you believe it, so strong was the hold of that sky-pilot on the confidence of those men, that 94 per cent. of them put their names down after his. And the State authorities acted. The volcano at Pompeii could not have caused greater surprize than the presence of those State officers in Bemidji. 'The man that could clean up Bemidji could hold a revival in hell,' said one of the lumberjacks; which about comprehends the situation. If the Lord ever does decide to hold protracted meetings in the other realm, it is a pretty sure thing that Higgins will be in the band of cooperating preachers.

"Any real adequate mention of the acts of this apostle would tell of John Sornberger, the veteran of forty-nine ring battles, who had committed every crime in the calendar except murder, and the only reason he hadn't committed that was because two or three fellows that he killed didn't die. Sornberger is now Higgins's assistant, traveling a circuit of his own through the camps. It would tell of Al More and Bum Bush, reconstructed foremen—Bum Bush, the most powerful man in the woods—with whom Higgins made the strangest journey preacher ever made. They dragged Bum Bush onto the train, paralyzed drunk, and Higgins, with a Bible in one pocket and a quart bottle of whisky in the

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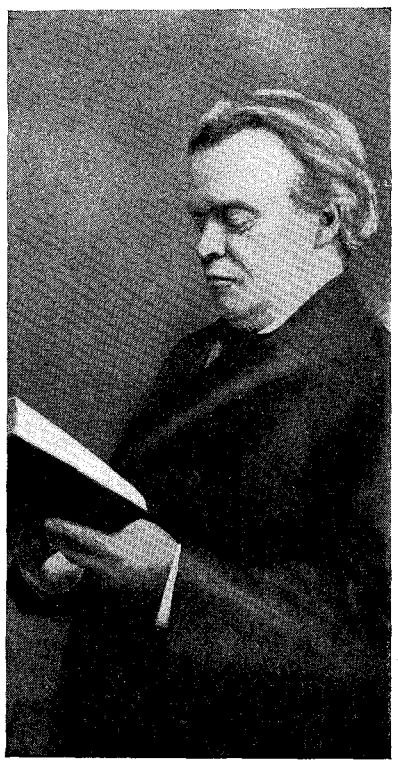
other, rode with him all the way to Minneapolis, a horrible, horrible ride. There they took him off the train and gave him the cure. Bum Bush is Frank Bush now—saved. Higgins did that."

BOSTON'S MULTIPLE RELIGIONS

BOSTON, seeking something as a substitute for her lost literary leadership and preeminence, seems to find as a base for her present repute the multiplicity and variety of her religious cults. So at least says W. B. Conant, in writing of a tour of investigation he made not long since among the services of "freak religions" to be found in the Hub. Huntington Avenue, he says in the Chicago *Interior*, furnishes a parallel to the Mars Hill of the ancient Grecian city. At one end of the street is a building called Huntington Chambers, "which shelters no less than sixteen diverse sects and cults on Sundays." Boston is further represented as like the ancient Athens "in that here also is the same eagerness to see and hear 'some new thing.'" Says the writer:

"The stranger who enters Huntington Chambers on a Sunday afternoon is bewildered by the array of placards set up on either side of the entrance. Here is one that allures to the study of 'how to live forever' (physically), with the added attraction of solos by an accomplished vocalist. Another placard invites to the contemplation of the 'ego' and its infinite possibilities. Another advertises the 'First Temple of Divine Wisdom of Eternity (Room 158; take the elevator),' of which a reverend woman is named as 'high priestess.' Another parlor invites to the veneration of 'Emerson, with music.' Socialists and card-readers, Theosophists and Christadelphians, New Thoughtists and phrenologists vie with one another in enticing the stranger within this religious Babel. The visitor hesitates at the appalling array. If he were to 'go the rounds,' there is no knowing what might happen to his mental equilibrium. But suppose he were bravely to resist the blandishments of most of these novel organizations and merely test a few specimens of what Boston offers by way of religious diversions, what will he find?"



JOSIAH ROYCE,

Who thinks that what is vital in Christianity "is contained in whatever is essential and permanent about the doctrines of the incarnation and the atonement."

Two specimen visits are described. One is to the "Temple of Divine Wisdom," which turns out to be a spiritualist séance. We read:

"On the platform sits the 'high priestess' in white robes. Her black hair bears a fillet and some gaudy jewelry. She is evidently one who can play a part. Her manner is an excellent facsimile of what one would expect from a Grecian Sibyl of old. When she speaks, it is in a lofty, grandiloquent, honeyed style, irresistibly ridiculous and at the same time in a way impressive. 'O my people'! 'Dear hearts,' are the phrases in which she addresses her hearers.

"The meeting opens with reading from the 'sacred writings'; that is, the Bible. Then a magnetic healer is introduced who performs on some sick folk, to their own bewildered satisfaction and to the curious incredulity of the audience. A patriotic solo follows. Then a card-reader holds forth a few minutes; then another solo—this time an operatic air. At length the 'priestess' begins her part, which proves to be the reading of spirit messages. Phrased in vague and mystifying diction, and here and there a hit that appears to be recognized by the hearer addrest, these monologs are, as they always are, a source of perplexity to the incredulous or of wondering and grateful import to the credulous."

From here the writer goes to a meeting of the devotees of mental healing. He was able, he says, to account for the interest manifested in various phases of mental healing by remembering the overexcitement of modern city life and the cares and uncertainties which attend the prevailing dependence on material pleasures and material gains." He goes on:

"The program begins with the reading of a poem; needless to say the verses of 'E. W. W.' are prime favorites in meetings of this class. Then the worshipers—tho that is scarcely the term to apply to the audience—'go into the silence' with the thought of power and health suggested by the leader. This self-communion lasts several minutes. At length the oppressive stillness is broken and a solo is given by a vocalist.

"It is really a pity that the sacred old hymns of the church, usually made doubly sacred by tender personal associations, should be distorted to meet the uses of sects who advocate ideas so utterly at variance with the teachings of the Christian Church. The visitor, accustomed to the original uses and forms of these hymns, feels a shock of inward protest to hear 'The Lord is my Shepherd' perverted into the vapid 'Truth is my banner,' or 'I shall dwell in the house of the Lord' changed to the meaningless 'I shall dwell in a mansion of truth.'

"The meeting proceeds with a paper by the leader or a chosen follower. 'The Development of Self,' 'The Infinite Power of the Ego,' are sample topics. One accustomed to the careful restraint with which Christian truth is usually presented is struck with the arrogant assumptions of the speakers; the wading beyond depths, and the large words and larger propositions they imply which meet with violence in their arguments. So much shooting at random, and the target hardly ever hit—never a bull's-eye!

"This may do some people some good. But one can not be led to feel that it will do many people much good, for long. Tho clinging to shreds of Christian truth, or even masking themselves in Christian forms of expression, the doctrines presented at meetings of which this is a type, are essentially non-Christian. Seldom does one hear a reference made to God the Supreme Ruler and Father, except as a speaker may in an unguarded moment allow childhood's teaching to get the better of acquired sophistry.

"The ill-sorted character of the audience, representing, it seems, the flotsam and jetsam of the religious and intellectual world, impresses one who visits a meeting such as we have described. The mercenary side constantly obtrudes itself, for the leaders invariably make the meetings the occasion for self-advertisement for private consultations and studies during the week."

VITAL CHRISTIANITY

PROFESSOR ROYCE, of Harvard, has just made an important contribution to the discussion of what is vital in Christianity. In doing so he places emphasis not on the view now common which regards primitive Christianity as the repository of all the essential elements of the faith needed to-day. Professor Royce, stating the mandate of this view, puts it thus: "Grasp the spirit of Christ's own teaching, interpret life as he interpreted it, and live out this interpretation of life as completely as you can, imitating him—and then you are in essence a Christian." The emphasis upon this view, says the Harvard philosopher in *The Harvard Theological Review* (October), "characterizes some of the most important religious movements of our time." But to his mind "what is vital about Christianity depends upon regarding the mission and the life of Christ as an organic part of a divine plan for the redemption and salvation of man." In other words, the vitality in Christianity "is contained in whatever is essential and permanent about the doctrines of the incarnation and the atonement." Christ himself, says this writer, "can hardly be

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supposed to have regarded his most authentically reported religious sayings as containing the whole of his message, or as embodying the whole of his mission. For, if he had so viewed the matter, the Messianic tragedy in which his life-work culminated would have been needless and unintelligible." Appealing to history, Professor Royce asserts that "there has always existed in the Christian Church a tradition tending to emphasize the conception that the supernatural work of Christ, which the Church conceived in the form of the doctrines of the incarnation and the atonement, was not a work accomplished once for all at a certain historical point of time, but remains somehow an abiding work, or, perhaps, that it ought to be viewed as a timeless fact, which never merely happened, but which is such as to determine anew in every age the relation of the faithful to God." The true doctrine of the incarnation and the atonement, we are told, is the conception of God's nature which is required for the solution of the problem of evil. Concerning which we read:

"First, God expresses himself in this world of finitude, incarnates himself in this realm of human imperfection, but does so in order that through finitude and imperfection, and sorrow and temporal loss, he may win in the eternal world (that is, precisely, in the conscious unity of his whole life) his spiritual triumph over evil. In this triumph consists his highest good, and ours. It is God's true and eternal triumph that speaks to us through the well-known word: 'In this world ye shall have tribulation. But fear not; I have overcome the world.' Mark, I do not say that we, just as we naturally are, are already the true and complete incarnation of God. No, it is in overcoming evil, in rising above our natural unreasonableness, in looking toward the divine unity, that we seek what Eckhart so well exprest when he said, 'Let God be born in the soul.' Hence the doctrine of the incarnation is no doctrine of the natural divinity of man. It is the doctrine which teaches that the world-will desires our unity with the universal purpose, that God will be born in us and through our consent, that the whole meaning of our life is that it shall transmute transient and temporal values into eternal meanings. Humanity becomes conscious God incarnate only in so far as humanity looks godward; that is, in the direction of the whole unity of the rational spiritual life.

"And now, secondly, the true doctrine of the atonement seems to me simply this: We, as we temporally and transiently are, are destined to win our union with the divine only through learning to triumph over our own evil, over the griefs of fortune, over the unreasonableness and the sin that now beset us. This conquest we never accomplish alone. As the mother that bore you suffered, so the world suffers for you and through and in you until you win your peace in union with the divine will. Upon such suffering you actually depend for your natural existence, for the toleration which your imperfect self constantly demands from the world, for the help that your helplessness so often needs. When you sorrow, then, remember that God sorrows—sorrows in you, since in all your finitude you still are part of his life; sorrows for you, since it is the intent of the divine spirit, in the plan of its reasonable world, that you should not remain what you now are; and sorrows, too, in waiting for your higher fulfilment, since indeed the whole universe needs your spiritual triumph for the sake of its completion.

"On the other hand, this doctrine of the atonement means that there is never any completed spiritual triumph over sorrow which is not accompanied with the willingness to suffer vicariously; that is, with the will not merely to endure bravely, but to force one's very sorrow to be an aid to the common cause of all mankind, to give one's life as a ransom for one's cause, to use one's bitterest and most crushing grief as a means toward the raising of all life to the divine level. It is not enough to endure. Your duty is to make your grief a source of blessing. Thus only can sorrow bring you into conscious touch with the universal life."

The final summing up of this truth is presented in these two theses:

"First, God wins perfection through expressing himself in a finite life and triumphing over and through its very finitude. And secondly, our sorrow is God's sorrow. God means to express himself by winning us through the very triumph over evil to unity with the perfect life, and therefore our fulfilment, like our existence, is due to the sorrow and the triumph of God himself. These two theses express, I believe, what is vital in Christianity."

TO MAKE THE CONGREGATION SING

MR. ALEXANDER, the singing evangelist, says that he insists upon the members of his choirs looking as they feel. This might be a severe regimen for the average choir, but his choirs do not aim at entertaining the congregation. Because so many choirs do, he thinks, is the reason church music so often fails. Sometimes, he continues, "I catch them singing joyful phrases with faces fit for a funeral, and I immediately stop them and ask them to pay more attention to their looks." He explains that this is not to be "a flippant look, but a bright, healthy, happy expression." Mr. Alexander's success at the meetings conducted by him and Dr. Chapman make his methods of interest to people who would like to develop the singing capacities of the congregation, and he supplies some useful hints in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (October) from which we quote:

"One of the first things that a pastor or preacher or whoever announces the hymns should learn to do is how to get something strongly interesting about the songs. If a song has not got hold of the leader it will not get hold of the congregation. Some of the most telling song services that I have ever held have been when I have used one song almost exclusively. . . . . .

"If I find that I have given out a hymn which the people will not or can not sing I stop them, sometimes in the middle of a stanza. Some of them, probably, are half asleep, or those who are singing are not noticing the words or getting anything out of them. When everything is dead still I say, 'Let us not waste time on this song and make a mockery of the worship.' The interruption will wake them up to a sense that the song service really means something.

"If you, as the leader, are satisfied with dead singing you may be quite sure that the congregation will be. I have gone to a place sometimes and failed to get a hearty response to the first hymn or part of the hymn, and noticed some man, woman, or child in the audience who seemed to be singing heartily, and could distinguish the voice enough to know that he or she could sing alone. Then I have asked that person kindly to stand where he was and sing a stanza or the chorus. Usually he will do this if you go at it firmly. I have seen an audience interested in this way in a hymn when nothing else would interest them.

"I remember one hot summer Sunday afternoon at the Bible Conference at Northfield. It was my first experience as leader of a song service there. The atmosphere was sultry, and the people almost half asleep—not an encouraging situation. When we started it seemed to me that a state of deadness settled down on the audience—a state that it seemed impossible to break. The thought came to me that something must be done, and done quickly. The piano was on the floor below me, with its back to the platform, and the sound was muffled and only half-filled the room. In the middle of a song I stopt everybody and called for fourteen men to come to the front and lift the piano to the platform. Everybody woke up. The men quickly volunteered, and, almost in the time it takes to tell this, the piano was on the platform. From that time there was an 'at home' atmosphere and it was easy to get the people to sing.

"Years ago, in Dakota, a friend and I held a mission in a little faded opera-house. It was a men's meeting. A cold blizzard was blowing, and the house was only about two-thirds full. There was an old, cracked piano with a poor accompanist and no choir. I had to face that crowd of Western men, many of whom had not been to church for twenty or thirty years. I took the simplest song that I had, and was trying hard, to no purpose, to secure cooperation. In despair I climbed over the footlights to the front seat, where a number of old men were sitting. Pointing right at them I said, 'Why don't you men sing?' They looked frightened, and one poor old man wheezed out in a half whisper, 'If you had asthma as bad as I've got it you wouldn't sing either.' He got a speedy pardon, but I went back to the platform and asked everybody who had no asthma please to sing! We had a rousing song service after that."

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RODIN AS A REACTIONARY

RODIN, the most progressive of modern sculptors, is a medievalist in one sense. He makes his statues with an implied background, as the sculptors of the Middle Ages made theirs with the tangible backgrounds of church walls. This modern sadly misses the opportunities that his early fellow artists had, points out a writer in the London *Times*, and as a consequence he often suffers criticism for forcing his sculptures to express more than they legitimately can. A case in point is his figure of Victor Hugo, which the French authorities, after fifteen years of waiting, have finally allowed to be set up in a public square in Paris. Hugo is represented as listening to the voices of the sea. In this work, as in many others, observes the writer, "Rodin has attempted to enlarge the expressive powers of his art by suggesting a relation between his figure and the things outside it, not represented, and indeed scarcely capable of being represented, in sculpture." We read further:

"It is attempts of this kind that have got M. Rodin the reputation of a revolutionary and an eccentric. No one who knows anything about sculpture can suppose that he is wanting in technical accomplishment. No one who knows anything about art at all can suppose that he is wanting in imagination. But there is some show of reason in the complaint that his conceptions are sometimes unsuited to his medium, and that in such cases they overstrain his vast technical powers. Nowadays, however, it is better that a great sculptor should be too rash than too timid in experiment, for sculpture ever since the Renaissance has suffered far more from timidity of conception than from rashness. Even in France, where for the last three hundred years it has flourished more than in any other country, sculptors have constantly been intimidated by memories of the Greeks and of Michelangelo; and the peculiar genius of the country has only revealed itself now and again. This is the more strange because the French certainly have a peculiar genius for sculpture, as we can all see now that our eyes have been opened to the beauty of medieval art. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries there was in France a school, or rather several schools, of sculpture more accomplished than any at that time in Italy, and as original as any that is known to us. The promise of the sculpture of Bourges and Chartres Cathedrals is scarcely inferior to the promise of primitive Greek sculpture. But it was never fulfilled. It began to decline even in the thirteenth century, and tho it kept some vigor and beauty up to the Renaissance, it was not strong enough to resist the Renaissance or to subject it to the national genius."

In modern times, it is stated, the French, and all the rest of the world likewise, "have got their ideas of what sculpture ought to be from the Greeks, or rather from Greco-Roman copies and imitations of Greek art, and from Michelangelo, or rather from his followers." It is only in our own day that these two influences have begun to lose their power. This particular point is further developed thus:

"For, now that we know more of real Greek and of medieval art, we begin to see that they have much in common—far more indeed than the real Greek art has with spiritless imitations of itself. M. Rodin has insisted upon this fact, and he represents the revolt of the French genius of sculpture against alien and arbitrary limitations. That revolt has always existed, but in him it has become conscious and confident of its own rightness. His 'Burghers of Calais' are like figures from a Gothic cathedal, not like Greco-Roman gods; and they are so, not because Rodin has imitated the Gothic, but because he is of the same nature and sees and feels in the same way as the great medieval sculptors.

"But he has this disadvantage compared with his Gothic forerunners, that there are no wonderful buildings for him to decorate with sculpture perfectly suited to their architecture. We have said that M. Rodin is always endeavoring to suggest a relation between his figures and things outside them. He has, as it were, to create an atmosphere for each work of his, to suggest the world in which it would be most at home. The Gothic sculptor had not to suggest such a world, for it already existed in solid stone, and his business was only to add a further beauty to it with his art.

RODIN AND VICTOR HUGO.
After waiting fifteen years Paris has given Rodin's statue of Victor Hugo a permanent resting place in the gardens of the Palais Royal.

Every one must feel that M. Rodin, like the Gothic masters, ought to be an architectural sculptor, and that his sculpture, for want of a proper environment, is sometimes feverish and overstrained. The academic sculpture which expresses nothing and has no character does not need an environment, since it has no relation to anything in heaven or on earth. It might just as well be in the center of a public square as anywhere else. But the intense and straining figures of Rodin look in such a place as if they had strayed from some heroic world of their own. It is as if we saw *King Lear* himself delivering his lament over *Cordelia* in the street. If Rodin had been a medieval artist, a great cathedral would have been his heroic world, and his figures would have seemed to be at home in it. It is probably the want of such a world, the want of a noble architecture to decorate, that has kept French sculpture so long in a bondage against which only men of great genius have had the spirit to revolt. There has been genius in French architecture, too, since the Renaissance, but it has not been usually congruous with the genius of French sculpture. It has rather exprest the other side of the French character, their love of symmetry and logic, not their love of fierce and uncompromising expression. Thus there has never been a great school of French sculptors since there were buildings fit for them to decorate, and the greatest modern sculptor of France seems to many a reckless experimenter, because his genius is not controlled by any purpose outside itself."

Rodin's statue was unveiled in the gardens of the Palais Royal on September 30. The jubilee, of which this ceremony was a feature, marks the fiftieth year since Hugo wrote his "Légende des Siècles."

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AS AN ENGLISHMAN SEES NEW YORK JOURNALISM

IT looks somewhat as tho the pill of yellow journalism which the English public has refused to swallow was being prepared for them with a little sugar-coating. So dignified a journal as *The National Review* (London) prints an article assuring them that yellow journalism of the American sort is "not a bad sort of thing" if you "take away the offense against good taste, and the want of care in investigating sensational stories before publication." We, or rather they, are gravely assured that yellow journalism "is not an altogether monstrous institution, stamping down every tradition of decency and morality in its greed for dollars." It is even added that there "is no moral wrong in putting red-ink headlines on your big news if your public likes things that way." Worse than the color of these New York papers—for it is of New York journalism that Mr. Frank Fox is writing—is their tone of provincialism. New York is represented as "eagerly, pettily, provincially interested in New York, and very little interested in anything else." It is, according to this writer, "not in the least interested in European politics, nor even in American politics. It is not interested in great social developments and tendencies. It wants the blood and the ballet of life from all over the world, but more particularly the blood and the ballet of New York, the sensational murders, the intimate records of the queens of the stage."

Mr. Fox labels his article "a snapshot," but in making his "exposure" he was not, it must be added, so preoccupied with his predetermined focus as to miss the fact that "there are in New York papers as sober in view as dutiful in responsibility, as accurate in judgment, as any in London, tho they are of course different from London papers, because they have to serve a vastly different class of readers." The writer serves up some features of New York journalism that fell within the compass of his lens. As usual in British journalism the mention of American personalities finds itself out of focus. But in this case more humorously so than common:

"The 'human-interest' story is a feature of New York journalism at first a little astonishing, then a great deal captivating. Its foundation is the principle that the romantic or humorous happenings of the 'common people' are, properly treated, as vividly interesting to the newspaper reader as dynastic changes or great battles. The child kidnaped dramatically from the slums, the street Arab risking his life to save a dog, the love romance of an unimportant couple when it is tinged with an unusual note of happiness or tragedy—such things make up the 'human-interest' story, and will occupy pride of place on the first page to the exclusion of the latest development in the Balkans, the dissolving of a Russian Douma, or a British General Election. In the 'yellow' journals the 'human-interest' story tends to degenerate into 'keyhole journalism'—into grossly offensive spyings on domestic privacy. But in its best form the 'human-interest' story is good reading, and, moreover, edifying reading—a terrible word, edifying, but it conveys my exact meaning.

"Dana Gibson [*sic*], founder of the New York *Sun*, was, I believe, the first exploiter of the 'human-interest' story. In those days, for that reason and others, his paper was looked upon as being 'yellow' of the most jaundiced type. Nowadays it is counted one of the most reputable of New York dailies, particularly attaching to itself university men. It still deals in 'human-interest' stories, still keeps an elaborate pretense of flippancy in its editorial columns, but yet is a journal of serious purpose and high ideals."

The Hearst publications are cited as typical of the yellow sheets whose policy "is to yell a paper." "Its headlines yell. Its stories yell. Its methods of news-gathering yell." Mr. Fox conjures up a picture of a possible reportorial crisis in the Hearst management thus:

"I can imagine some day in the future, if any issue ever arose in British politics big enough to really interest New York (it is difficult to imagine such an issue in these sadly respectable days, when a Crown Prince's public *liaison* with an actress seems impossible), I can imagine the Hearst or some similar organization chartering the *Lusitania* and sending to Westminster a herd of strange-speeched reporters; I can picture the London policeman's Olympian coping with the situation! But, more likely, it would be not reporters who would be sent, but a deputation of two thousand New York mothers, to have a personal interview with the erring prince, and to remonstrate with him in homely fashion on his living down to the traditions of effete Europe; and to present him with some pie. (The American matron has great faith in the moral influence of pie.) For such is the spirit of the yellow journalism."

By courtesy of "Musical America."

DUDLEY BUCK.

"No musician in the United States made himself so widely and so generally felt throughout the country for more than a generation as he."

DUDLEY BUCK

SUCH songs as "When the Heart is Young," "The Bedouin's Love Song," and "Out on the Sea," besides numberless works for the church choir, make Dudley Buck's name a word for household converse. No American composer, so it is pointed out since his death October 6, was so constantly in the public mind during a long, eventful, honorable, and successful career. He is classed by Mr. Krehbiel, of the New York *Tribune*, with composers of an elder school who "are now of small account in the eyes of the agitators of to-day." Yet, says this music critic, he with his *confrères*, such as J. K. Paine and J. C. D. Parker, "are bringing more honor to the art and to their country than the noisy youngsters are ever likely to do." Of the work of this composer now finished we read:

"It is no more than just to the memory of Dudley Buck to say that no musician in the United States made himself so widely and so generally felt throughout the country for more than a generation as he. In saying this there is no purpose to put an extravagant value upon his creative work. The reason, as was pointed out in this journal many years ago—indeed, long before there was any thought that the activities of Mr. Buck would voluntarily be curtailed by himself—is that he consistently and persistently labored in a field which provided serious enjoyment to the thousands instead of the few.

"No one was fonder of indulging in lofty ideals than he; but he seemed to look upon such indulgence as a luxury which ought not to be permitted to interfere with the more practical activities which filled his daily life. Symphonies, chamber compositions, and operas lay in his desk and on the shelves of his closet; but they were the fruits of his between-times labors—of the hours which he set apart for his own delectation, when he felt that he was entitled to humor himself, rather than his publishers and the public. The rest of his time—for Dudley Buck was never idle—went into work which was felt from Maine to California. It was a conservative statement twenty years ago that the amount of his church music which was sung every Sunday in the Protestant churches of the cities, towns, and villages of America was larger than that of any five other composers, native or foreign. To-day the statement involves an underestimate. Of course, services and anthems are meant, not hymns.

"Nor did his influence stop there. Through his books he taught organ-playing and organ music to hundreds of modest servants of

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the Church who had never seen him. Once his songs were heard in every concert-room, his part songs for men's voices were in the repertory of every glee club, and his cantatas and oratorios, tho of necessity heard less often, had an honorable place in the record of American choral societies. An extremely pervasive influence indeed was that of Dudley Buck from the early seventies till ten years ago, and his influence will not go to the grave with him."

Tho Mr. Buck's compositions are in all styles and forms, his long association with the Church "tinctured his musical thought," and sometimes he dropt into an ecclesiastical manner when handling secular themes—

"Not in the sense of stiffness or angularity, however; on the contrary, he had liberal notions on the subject of church melody, and aimed to hit a refined, tho popular, taste, one appreciative of sentiment even in the sacred service. No doubt much of the popularity of his anthems and services was due to the easy flow of the words and music and the naturalness of the musical declamation. The fact that he did not separate severely the dramatic and ecclesiastical styles (there used to be such a difference, if there is none now) sometimes brought it to pass that his dramatic music (in his cantatas, for instance) showed traces of ecclesiasticism, while his church music contained a deal of dramatic expression.

"The observation recalls an amusing instance of the philosophical spirit in which Mr. Buck could accept criticism which he knew was instigated by a kindly spirit. It must be all of twenty-five years ago that *The Tribune's* music reviewer made a comment on the lines just indicated after the first performance of one of his secular cantatas—presumably 'The Voyage of Columbus.' Promptly there came to the writer a good-natured letter, which placed the lines which told of this natural tendency toward the church style in parallel columns with the utterance of a Boston critic to the effect that Mr. Buck's church music was dramatic in spirit. He made no attempt to decide which of the two statements was entitled to the greater consideration, but contented himself with a memorandum that it seemed to him as if he must resemble the individual described in Gen. xlix. 14: 'Issachar is a strong ass crouching down between two burdens.'"

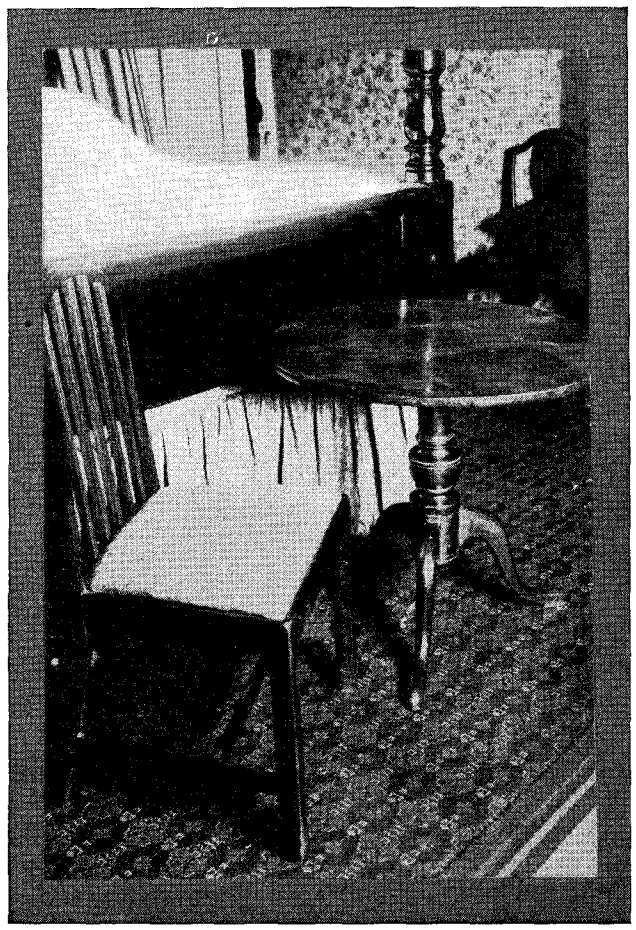
Some of his more ambitious works comprize a grand opera dealing with an Egyptian subject, "Serapis," for which he wrote words and music; a cantata, "The Voyage of Columbus," and a comic opera, "Deseret," on a Mormon theme. Further:

"His largest works are the oratorio 'The Golden Legend,' which won the prize offered by the Cincinnati Music Festival Association in 1880, and 'The Light of Asia,' words by Sir Edwin Arnold, published by Novello, Ewer & Co. in 1885, which had a performance in London, as also in Washington and Newark, but, so far as the writer's memory serves him, has not been heard in New York. He wrote a Festival Hymn for the Boston Peace Jubilee of 1872, and a 'Centennial Meditation of Columbia,' words by Sidney Lanier, for the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. His last compositions in something approaching the larger forms were a set of cantatas for church-festival use, which admirably attest the practical nature of his gifts. They are 'The Coming of the King,' for Christmas; 'The Story of the Cross,' for Good Friday, and 'Christ, the Victor,' for Easter and Ascension. In treating this material the composer had the old 'Passion' settings in mind and did not hesitate to use dramatic characters and forms, tho remaining, as always, within the capacity of the average chorister and church soloist. He also followed the old German custom in enlisting the cooperation of the congregation in the service, giving it appropriate hymns to sing at intervals. From the modern lyric drama he borrowed the device of typical phrases, or a typical phrase, by means of which he established unity between the works. Altho he went abroad to rest from drudgery and cares he was not idle. Songs for solo voice, anthems, part-songs for men's voices, and part-songs for women's voices came from his pen and have only recently left the press. His music remains as popular as it was at the height of his activity and personal influence."

His influence upon popular musical culture, remarks the Providence *Journal*, "was even greater than that of Lowell Mason. His personal power was considerable, and in his work as an organist he exercised a stimulating effect upon all who were brought into contact with him. Unlike some musicians he was a man of wide general culture."

TENNYSON IN KING ARTHUR'S STEPS

SOME records of Tennyson's sedulous search for local color have turned up in a little town of South Wales which was celebrated in the "Idyls of the King." In return perhaps for the compliment that was paid that particular part of the country, they still preserve, at the little inn where he stopt, the bed he slept on and the table and chair he used in writing the "Idyls" forty years



MEMENTOS OF TENNYSON.

They show you this table and chair in the Hanbury Arms at Caerleon, South Wales, as the ones used by the poet forty years ago in writing the "Idylls of the King."

ago. Tennyson, says a writer in the London *Standard*, came one day to the Hanbury Arms, one of the oldest hostelries in the kingdom, and took up his abode, without explaining who he was or why he came, in the old structure that dates from the fourteenth of fifteenth century. The following record of his stay, which the keeper of the inn shows to visitors who wander that way, hero-worshipfully or otherwise, was left by a local chronicler:

"Quiet and unobtrusive to a degree, he soon attracted attention from his very reserved and seclusive habits. Day after day passed, and his figure was seldom seen. Frequently he would leave the house early in the morning and go no one knew whither and on his return partake of slight refreshment, and retire to his room till next morning. It was soon recognized that the stranger was fond of long walks, and there was not a hill in the neighborhood up whose sides he did not climb. For a time no companion or friend seemed to notice him, but occasionally a letter arriving at the post-office was delivered to him. At first the name attracted no attention, but at length 'Alfred Tennyson' inscribed on successive missives seemed to have a special interest for the local postmaster. He repeated the name until its familiarity led him to suspect that the stranger was no other than the Poet Laureate, and this ultimately proved correct. On the fact becoming generally known that Tennyson was staying at Caerleon visitors frequently called upon him, but he endeavored to maintain his seclusion to the last. Tennyson afterward became the guest of Mr. John Edward Lee at The Priory. In 1859 the result of his sojourn at 'the City of

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Legions' was seen when he produced the first of 'The Idyls.' The room which the poet occupied remains in the same state as it was on Tennyson's visit. It was allotted to myself, and the landlord, with a touch of pride, pointed to the chair and table which Tennyson had used. Enterprising Americans had offered large sums for them, but the landlord, with a creditable sentiment or reverence for old associations, had declined to sell. Tennyson's favorite walks were shown to me, and I was able to obtain evidence of the fidelity and the scrupulous care with which he had described the scenery of the locality."

No visitor to this town will seek to challenge this choice of the poet for the scene of the poem, says the writer. Tennyson himself wrote while here: "The Usk murmurs by the windows and I sit like King Arthur in Caerleon." To which the present writer adds:

"Caerleon is, indeed, redolent of Old-World sanctity. Nestling on the banks of the Usk, at the foot of green-wooded hills, the town, apart from its natural beauties—and they are great—possesses a special interest for the archeologist. In the Roman Era an important military center, extensive excavations, which have been for some time in progress, have made valuable additions to our historical knowledge. Not the least interesting link with the past is the Hanbury Arms itself. Built as we have seen in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, it probably originally formed part of the castle. The kitchen (in which, by the way, is a curious old wooden dog-wheel in excellent working order) was, it is conjectured, at one time the chapel, since under the stone-flagged floor a vault has been lately discovered by the present landlord."

GETTING INTO LONDON THEATERS

MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS indulges his patriotic sentiments by showing how much better they order things in the way of letting you into a theater at home than in London. At home you are treated as a patron of the house; there you are looked upon "not exactly as an intruder, but as a necessary evil." He admires the way the man at the door here "tears the coupon off your ticket and sticks it back between your thumb and forefinger while you are still entering the lobby"; how the page in buttons presses a program upon you, and his "older brother seizes your coupon, and, sliding down the aisle as tho he were on roller-skates, waves you to your seat." How this seemingly simple process becomes in London a long-drawn-out function productive of ill-humor and indigestion Mr. Davis in *Collier's* (October 23) proceeds to tell:

"In London, for that importantly strategic outpost of ticket-taker, an old man of eighty is always employed. You think this is accident, but it is not. Old age naturally suggests failing eyesight, and when he keeps you waiting in the foyer while he examines your ticket, and assures himself that it is not a laundry bill or a motor-bus receipt, you attribute the delay to his bad eyes. But, in detaining you, he has a motive. Standing at his elbow, scowling darkly, there always is another man, apparently a plain-clothes one from Scotland Yard, uncomfortably disguised in evening dress. And, while the aged ticket-taker pretends to scrutinize your ticket, the lookout man scans *you*. You can not escape his eye. He never sleeps. No American, no matter how reckless, can hope to pass that man with a concealed bomb, or a revolver, or wearing a white tie with a dinner coat. In my experience no one ever has even tried. It may be that while you wait, from inside the theater, you will hear the gay music of the orchestra, the glad voices of a chorus free from care, but you dare not move. Until the lookout man has mentally compared you with all the faces in the Rogues' Gallery, and decided regretfully that as yet your face is missing, the aged keeper of the gate clings to your ticket. When he hands it to you, you congratulate yourself that you are free. But you are not. Inside the door is a commissionaire in sergeant's stripes and medals. He also passes upon your ticket. If it be a perfectly good ticket, he tells you through which particular subway you are to pass to reach your seat, and with a wave of his hand assigns you to the custody of one of several trained nurses in black. Sometimes these professional mourners are pretty, but no one has ever dared to tell them they are, and so they never smile. Instead, their glances are skeptical, scornful, proud. They look at you as tho in a noisy and intoxicated manner you had forced your way into a house of mourning, and when the particular trained nurse who has been assigned to your case leads you down a dark, subterranean passage, the cheerful spirits with which you set out for the theater have disappeared. You feel, rather, as tho she were conducting you to the operating-room of a dentist. But she merely halts you in front of another ex-army man seated at a table. Before him, on the table, is spread a house plan of the stalls, such as, in one-night stands at home, are 'Now on view at Hadley's Drug-store.'"

You are now in, but you are by no means seated; nor have you yet ceased to be an object of suspicion. Mr. Davis dwells piteously on the fact. What happens is this:

"This house plan is covered with numbers. The sergeant takes your ticket, and tries to find if the number on it is a combination of numerals that is generally accepted, and if it exists on his house plan. If it should not, I can not imagine what would happen! But if the number of your stall happens to coincide with a number officially recognized by the management, and if your ticket is good for that particular night and for that particular theater, and is signed by the owner of the theater, the manager of the theater, the lessee of the theater, the sublessee, the man who rents the bar privileges, and is stamped on the back, 'Wigs by Clarkson,' he returns it to the lady in black. There still is some distance to walk before you reach the stalls, and as it is the purpose of the trained nurse to sell you a program, it would seem that the most suitable place for holding you up would be in the seclusion of the subway where no one but yourself would be disturbed. But that would be against all her traditions. It also would allow her time in which to make change, and she does not wish to make change. It is by *not* making change that she supports herself and an aged mother.

"Instead, she waits until you are seated, with access to your pockets barred by the arms of your stall and the elbows of your neighbors, and then planting herself between you and the stage, and shutting off your view and that of a dozen other innocent people, she suddenly, from beneath her apron, produces a program and demands sixpence. By this time the delays have marred your otherwise generous disposition, and you are deterimned that sixpence she shall have and no more. And with much discomfort to yourself and to all around you, you begin to squirm and wriggle in a search for that exact sum. Meanwhile those who are prevented from seeing the stage frown upon the trained nurse. But that does not disturb her. She meets their frowns with disdain. She even tries to throw the blame upon you. She regards you patiently, deprecatingly; her expression says: 'It's *his* fault. He hasn't got sixpence. He *never* had sixpence.' Sometimes she turns, and with sad surprize looks over her shoulder at the actors. To find them still engaged in what appears to be to her an undignified effort grieves her deeply, and when she again looks at the audience it is with reproach and pity. Meanwhile you can find only a shilling, and you hand that to her and glare at her. The glare means that sixpence is due to you in change, and that you mean to have it. She begins a search for the sixpence. While she searches she looks at you questioningly and at the other sufferers significantly.

"'He is keeping me here,' her glance says, 'blocking your view, spoiling your pleasure, for sixpence.' Her pantomime is expressive. It is as tho she spoke aloud. You blush uncomfortably, but, knowing she has a pocketful of sixpences, you reassure yourself with the bromidic adage that 'It isn't the money, it's the principle of the thing,' and you try to give the impression that you are listening to the play. But, with the lady planted directly in your line of vision, this is difficult. And when, after having apparently searched herself throughout, she murmurs, 'I'll *bring* you your change,' you admit defeat and wave her away. She not only has robbed you of sixpence, but she has spoiled a very expensive dinner and she has ruined the first act. I have calculated that after you have passed through the hands of the *attachés* of a London theater, ten minutes must elapse before a musical comedy can win back your good humor. In the case of a comedy, a half-hour is required. When the entertainment happens to be of a serious nature, you do not recover your peace of mind until you are half through supper."

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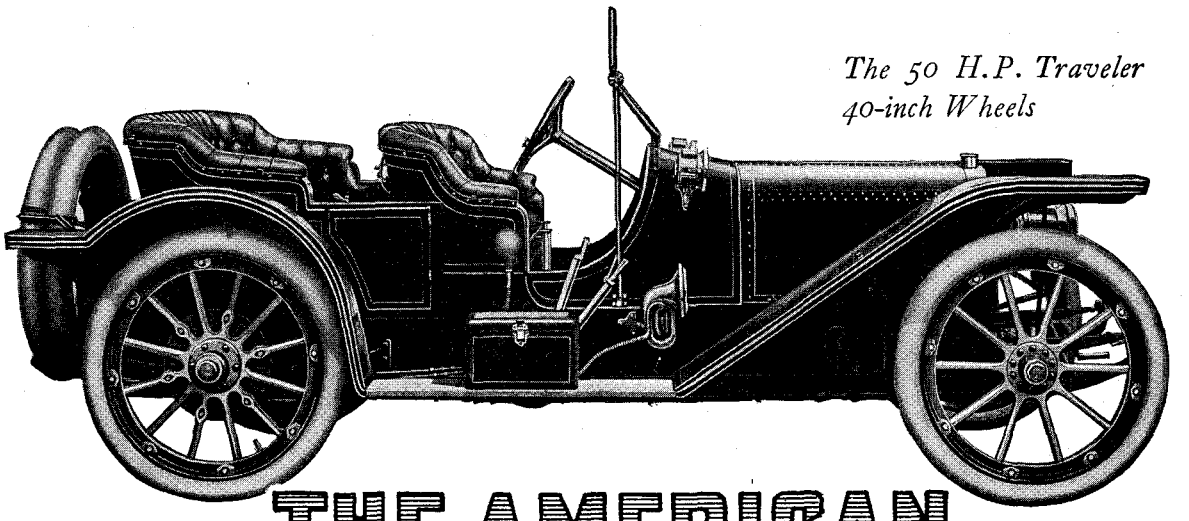

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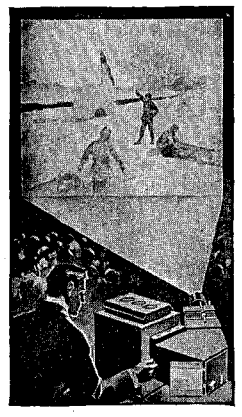

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CURRENT POETRY

MR. EYRA POUND is an American by birth who has made his home in England and gained recognition among the literary critics of his adopted country. His "Ballad of the Goodly Fere," which we quote from *The English Review*, is strong and original and its style shows that this youthful writer—he is only twenty-three—has felt the influence of Browning and especially of Walt Whitman. The character that the poet has assigned to Simon Zelotes is interesting, to say the least. If Simon has not been able to grasp, save in crude fashion, the gospel of mercy and pity, his weather-beaten heart, nevertheless, has felt and understood the sheer strength and manhood of the Master.

Ballad of the Goodly Fere *

Simon Zelotes Speaks It Somewhile after the Crucifixion

BY EYRA POUND

Ha' we lost the goodliest fere o' all
For the priests and the gallows-tree?
Ay lover he was of brawny men
O' ships and the open sea.

When they came wi' a host to take "Our Man"
His smile was good to see.
"First let these go!" quo' the Goodly Fere,
"Or I'll see ye damned," says he.

Ay he sent us out through the crossed high spears
And the scorn o' his laugh rang free,
"Why took ye not me when I walked about
Alone in the town?" says he.

Oh, we drank his "Hale" in the good red wine
When we last made company.
No capon priest was the Goodly Fere
But a man o' men was he.

I ha' seen him drive a hundred men
Wi' a bundle of cords swung free,
That they took the high and holy house
For their pawn and treasury.

They'll no' get him aa in a book I think
Tho they write it cunningly,
No mouse of the scrolls was our Goodly Fere
But ay loved the open sea.

If they think they ha' snared our Goodly Fere
They are fools to the last degree.
"I'll go to the feast," quo' our Goodly Fere,
"Tho I go to the gallows-tree."

"Ye ha' seen me heal the lame and blind
And awake the dead," says he,
"Ye shall see one thing to master all,
'T's how a brave man dies on the tree."

A son of God was the Goodly Fere
That bade us his brothers be.
I ha' seen him cow a thousand men.
I have seen him upon the tree.

He cried no cry when they drave the nails
And the blood gushed hot and free.
The hounds of the crimson sky gave tongue
But never a cry cried he.

I ha' seen him cow a thousand men
On the hills o' Gallilee.
They whined as he walked out calm between,
Wi' his eyes like the gray o' the sea:

* Fere, Anglo-Saxon and Old English, meaning mate, companion.

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Like the sea that brooks no voyaging,
With the winds unleashed and free,
Like the sea that he cowed at Genseret
Wi' twey words spoke' suddently.

A master of men was the Goodly Fere,
A mate of the wind and sea,
If they think they ha' slain our Goodly Fere
They are fools eternally.

I ha' seen him eat of the honey comb
Sin' they nailed him to the tree.

WE have just finished reading Mr. Richard Burton's latest volume of verse, "From the Book of Life" (Little, Brown & Company, Boston). As we turned the leaves we were reminded of nothing so much as an orchestra whose music is marred by some discordant instrument. Occasionally, however, as in the following selection, the offending instrument is silenced and then the music rises sweet and clear and unvexed.

Of Those Who Walk Alone

BY RICHARD BURTON

Women there are on earth, most sweet and high,
  Who lose their own, and walk bereft and lonely,
Loving that one lost heart until they die,
  Loving it only.

And so they never see beside them grow
  Children, whose coming is like breath of flowers;
Consoled by subtler loves the angels know
  Through childless hours.

Good deeds they do: they comfort and they bless
  In duties others put off till the morrow;
Their look is balm, their touch is tenderness
  To all in sorrow.

Betimes the world smiles at them, as 'twere shame,
  This maiden guise, long after youth's departed;
But in God's Book they bear another name—
  "The faithful-hearted."

Faithful in life, and faithful unto death,
  Such souls, in sooth, illumine with luster splendid
That glimpsed, glad land wherein, the Vision saith,
  Earth's wrongs are ended.

A DOCTOR'S SLEEP

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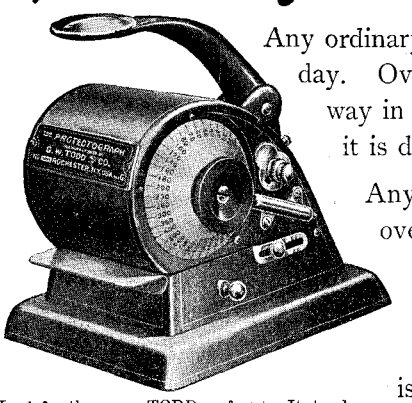

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A good bath tub is not expensive—it is the so-called "cheap" tub that is expensive. When buying a bath tub, you are buying an article which your family and self want to use constantly with comfort and pleasure for years to come.

It will cost you equally as much to install a cheap tub as a good one. There is *no* saving in the cost of installation. The difference in the purchase price between a good bath tub and a cheap one is relatively small, especially when you distribute the cost over the many years' faithful service a good bath tub will give you. Then consider—is the "cheap" tub cheap?

It is not necessary for you to go beyond your means to purchase a guaranteed bath tub. The two classifications of "Standard" Guaranteed Baths place a genuine Guaranteed "Standard" Bath within reach of every home owner.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AN INTIMATE VIEW OF LOMBROSO

Alienist, criminologist, anthropologist, medical expert, psychical investigator, a man of gigantic intellect and a fearless thinker, the late Cesare Lombroso will perhaps be longest remembered as the founder as well as the tireless promotor of modern scientific study of crime. Professor Lombroso conducted many experiments with the professional medium Eusapia Palladino, and, according to a dispatch to the New York *Sun*, announced before he died that he would try after death to communicate through her with the Milan Society for Psychic Research. During his thirty years as a professor in the University of Turin, his family became very intimate with their neighbors, the Ferreros, and one of his two daughters married Guglielmo Ferrero, the historian who lately visited this country. Felice, a brother of the historian, who as a boy of ten used to bother the learned and kind-hearted professor, tells of the "eccentric ways" and quiet home life of the famous scientist and sociologist in the New York *Evening Post*. We read:

There is nobody who will not mourn him I am sure. Students of the university who attended his classes, and who often laughed behind his back at his quaint figure and eccentric ways, will miss his kindness and interest. We, who knew him, will miss him most. He was a most pleasant little man, absolutely unaffected, and possest of a tremendous capacity for enthusiasm in everything. I have always thought that he was particularly fortunate in having a family, every member of which was capable of appreciating him and his intellect. His whimsicalities, such as they were, were humored and his extraordinary knowledge was fairly worshiped.

In appearance, you know, he was most unimposing. Diminutive, very stout, with a stiff, projecting bit of a chin-beard, he had a very long waist and very short legs. This gave him, in walking, the effect of pushing along over the ground. He took small steps, and was always the same abstracted, far-away visionary, thinking of something that had little or nothing to do with the present.

I think that it was his prosaic, almost comical appearance, that prevented us, as children, from appreciating with what a great man we were associating. A man of such a build was hardly calculated to impress thoughtless children. Had he been big and strong and broad-shouldered, I dare say we would have worshiped him. So we took liberties with him and played outside his study door, and never stopt to think of the epoch-making theories and proposition we were interrupting. He was always kind, however, and would stop to speak to us in his goings and comings. . . . . .

At dinner-table he was ever ready to talk of pet theories, and, while he was glad to argue a point with any understanding person, he never could conceive of the state of mind of man or woman who sought to controvert his assertions. Such was his enthusiasm that he positively could not see reason in opposing opinions. In his own family circle he was never disputed. His wife, his son, and two clever daughters, all people of exceptional intelligence, agreed with him in practically everything. . . . . .

I have a vivid memory of his unconcern about dress. Many a time, when he started out to the university, his wife had to run after him and bring him back to put on his necktie. Equally careful she had to be to see that he did not wander forth on cold mornings without an overcoat. Dress in general Professor Lombroso regarded as a bothersome necessity; he considered that he lacked the time to give to such niceties. . . . . .

During the later years of his life Professor Lombroso was much worried by fears of disease. He frequently imagined himself in the grip of one or another ailment and immediately proceeded to dose himself with three or four simple homeopathic medicines which he kept constantly by him.

He often mentioned his wish to visit America, but he never attained his desire, for, as he naively admitted, he was too much afraid of the sea. In

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these last years he was as comfortable as a scholar well could be in Italy, where comforts are of a much simpler nature than in America. His income, from books, lectures, and various sources, must have amounted to seven or eight thousand dollars, a remarkably high remuneration in Italy, and far in excess of his moderate tastes.

The Lombroso home was in a comfortable apartment house in Turin, some distance from the university. Here it was that his medical clients came to call upon him, for he kept up his practice to the end. Not that it was a paying business. I don't believe he got a tithe of what he ought to have received from consultations, for most of his patients were the poor and needy, whom he never pressed for payment. Anybody could gain admittance; he was the most approachable of men, altho I have frequently heard him grumble at the way strangers broke in and disturbed his work. Such grumbles we always took with a grain of salt; they were for effect, we felt. They did not come from the heart.

For if a man in need went to Cesare Lombroso, he did not depart uncomforted. As I have said before, his goodness was unbounded, and I think there will be many in Turin who will mourn for him. Even the thoughtless students who used to laugh behind his back at the way he pushed along on his short legs, will be inclined to weep; they knew they had no better friend. I have sometimes thought that the way he walked was precisely similar to the way he worked through life. He pushed along, nervously, with short, steady steps.

THE EXIT OF AN EX-SHAH

THE day had come when the deposed Shah of Persia must take a last farewell of the scene of all his former greatness. While Mohammed Ali was silently mourning over his bitter fate and his Queen was weeping and wailing in impotent rage, preparations were being made to give them a fitting escort upon the first stage of their journey to the land of exile. The following account of this day is given in a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

Mohammed Ali, ex-Shah of Persia, a prey to the deepest melancholy, sat alone in a room at the Russian Legation, weeping over his bitter fate.

The Queen, in another room, was giving vent to her rage. The last day of their life in the capital had come. The cortège was forming that was to escort them from their kingdom.

Sitting on the floor around the Queen were her mother, the Hazrete Olia, a dignified statue of grief, and two ladies-in-waiting, while her father, Kamran Mirza, who was suffering from gout, was propped up in an armchair. To this family scene two European ladies, old acquaintances of her Majesty, were admitted.

Mohammed Ali, coming into the room, said to one of them: "You see, madam, to what pitch things have come!"

The lady replied with a flood of Persian compliments, with the idea of encouraging their majesties. She pointed out that they were both in good health, that they had the consolation of seeing their son reigning over Persia, and their other son the heir to the throne, and that a journey to Europe would do them both an immense amount of good.

At this the Queen could no longer control her anger. She burst out:

"Oh, the scoundrels! Oh, the sons of burnt fathers! They want to send me to Europe to live among the unclean! If I happen to die, who will wash my corpse? Those unclean hands! No! Never, never!"

"But what would have happened to your Majesty and the Shah had not the Faranghis (Europeans) taken you under their protection?" said one of the ladies.

The Queen would only reply: "I will go to Kerbela, Najeff, or some other place, but I will not live among the unclean."

"Will you, then, leave the Shah alone after all the trouble he has passed through?"

"I do not care," was the pettish answer.

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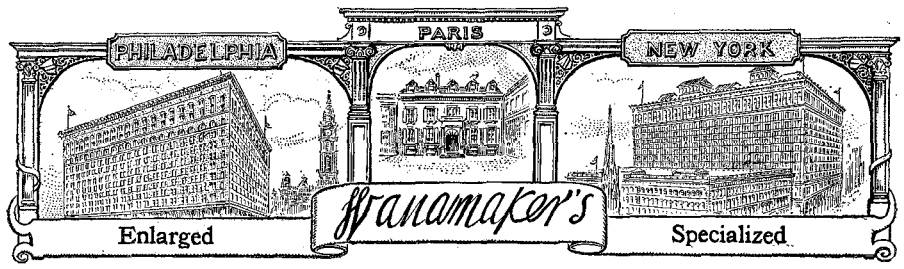
"Its Purity has made it famous."



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As the causes of this great growth are too many to set forth here, they are printed and pictured, with other most interesting matter, in our catalogue "HYGIENIC BEDDINGS"—which we will send *free*, postpaid, on request. This interesting book also pictures and specifies our dainty Mattress, at *$15.00*, which, in the spotless purity and resiliency of its Elastic Cotton Felt, IS UNMATCHED BY ANY $15.00 COTTON MATTRESS IN EXISTENCE.

Before purchasing a Mattress, write for this catalogue and a sample of this immaculate Cotton Felt, and your name will be added to the list of thousands of delighted Wanamaker Bedding purchasers.

Tell us what you want in any line; the RIGHT Catalog will come to you by next mail.

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Shall we send them to you, free?**

The Wanamaker Furniture Store is the largest in New York. Complete lines in "Handcraft," "Modern Art," "Colonial," and "Palatial" designs. Tell us the style that pleases you, and the pieces you think of purchasing, and we will mail you beautiful reproductions on "loose leaf" sheets.

Address JOHN WANAMAKER, Section K, New York

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

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=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

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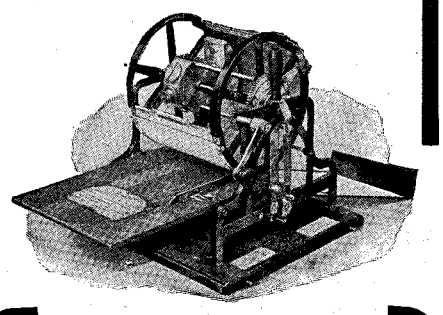

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Do you want to know how the Neostyle brings new business?

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Mohammed Ali Shah was so annoyed at this that he left the room.

Early in the afternoon the fourteen wagons of the ex-Shah's caravan were being hurriedly loaded. Outside the Russian Legation a large crowd gathered to see the show. About ten minutes to four the Sephesalar (the ex-war minister) came out of the legation, followed by others of the Shah's retinue.

He stopt and addrest the Persian cossacks, saying:

"I am going. God will take care of you."

Some of the Cossacks answered, "God be with you."

A voice from the crowd said, "Pity you did not follow the Sheikh Fazlulla," who was hanged by the Nationalists on July 31.

At four o'clock there was a great stir made inside the legation. A state carriage drawn by six white horses was brought forward, and Mohammed Ali, very pale and dressed in black, came out of his apartments. All those present bowed before him, and his Majesty graciously returned the salute.

Before the procession had gone more than a few yards, the ex-Shah saw Sir George Barclay, the British Minister. He stopt the carriage, made a sign for Sir George to approach, and addrest to him some words of thanks.

As the caravan again set out there was great confusion. The ex-Shah's carriage was surrounded by hundreds of beggars, to whom he distributed silver coins. On reaching the main road the procession was properly formed, with Persian and Russian Cossacks and Indian Lancers, the carriages of the British and Russian diplomatic representatives, and those of Mohammed Ali's retinue and of the Queen and her ladies.

The public in the streets were greatly astonished at the respect paid by the Europeans to the dethroned Shah, and the dignity with which he was escorted on his long journey to his new abode at Odessa.

"HUGHIE" JENNINGS' BASEBALL SERMON

ACCORDING to William Byron Forbush, writing in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), "the most popular citizen of Detroit" is Hugh Jennings, manager of the baseball team which has won the American League pennant for three successive seasons. Jennings, with McGraw, Kelley, and Keeler, formed the famous quartet which was the backbone of that wonderful Baltimore team of the '90's. Competent judges agree that he was one of the greatest short-stops that ever donned baseball clothes, and as manager of the Baltimore and Detroit clubs he has succeeded in infusing into all his players his own "do or die" spirit. By a margin of one game, out of seven played, his Detroit "Tigers" have just lost the "Championship of the World" to the Pittsburg National League team. Mr. Forbush gives the following account of "Hughie's" speech to an audience of newsboys:

He is a clean, vigorous, sober fellow who in a ball game has more ginger to the square inch than any other man who ever played baseball. To watch him, back of the first base coaching line, nervously pulling grass when the batsman comes up, leaping in the air at a hit, yelling all the time when a runner is in the field and condoling with a strike-out, is a show in itself. An amateur could tell what is going on without looking at the game by watching Jennings. He is the incarnation of all the feelings of the spectators, and they love him because they know he is playing the game, in victory or defeat, clear to the third "out" of the ninth inning.

The other night he went down and talked to our newsboys. It is a difficult audience, as I well know

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for the kid who "busts his galluses," but for grown-ups it's much more comfortable to wear

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MOST DEPENDABLE

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THE "KLEAN" PIPE gives you a full, clean smoke—last puff cool and fragrant as the first—**no wet, poisonous nicotine** can soak into the tobacco to bite your tongue or disgust your taste. Push up bottom with finger to clean off ashes and keep fire at top exposed to the air. Bottom and stem can be removed and entire pipe thoroughly cleaned. **Dealers can't** supply you—**send to me. Price, postpaid, 50c each (two for $1)—stamps will do—satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog mailed free.** (2)

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from having faced it myself. Many a "prominent citizen" who has succeeded everywhere else has been glad to be helped off that platform after an inglorious finish. But Jennings made one of the neatest speeches, with baseball as his text, that I ever heard of.

Of course he got a welcome. "We-a-ah-h-h!" This from four hundred husky throats. And then again.

This shout, as every "fan" knows, is Detroit's battle cry. Jennings himself invented it in a moment of exultation, and now everybody uses it.

"Play ball!" shouted Jennings, raising a hand above his head in an attempt to regain order. In a moment quiet reigned.

"I am more than pleased to see so many faces on the batting list," began the speaker. "You are the boys who make this game of life worth playing.

"When you are called on, pick your bat carefully and then face the pitcher with the mental resolve that you're going to make a hit.

"If you find it easy to reach first, don't think it's going to be so easy to get second. Watch the ball every minute and don't take chances when you know you can be put out. In the game of life you are on the bases most of the time. Sometimes they catch you at the home plate. If they do, make up your mind that they won't the next time.

"And don't kick if you're an outfielder. Things may be faster on the infield, but from your position you have just the same chances in the game. You go to bat like the rest. The good pitcher is the one who delivers the goods. You can all be pitchers in a way, that is, you can always throw straight. And never think a game is lost until it's over, and then you know you'll play another later."

THE SORROWS OF A SINGER

By his recent magnificent vocal performance in Albert Hall, London, Signor Enrico Caruso has effectually quieted the persistent rumors that his wonderful voice was injured by the operation performed upon it some months ago. Yet he is unhappy. Talking one day with a representative of the New York *Sun*, he grew confidential and admitted that success and fame had their drawbacks, saying in part:

People, I suppose, think I am the happiest man on earth with all my successes and large earnings. To tell you the real honest truth, I was much happier when I was a nobody earning two dollars a day. Now I have no liberty at all. My smallest action is criticized, every word commented upon. Even my private affairs are made public. When I had my operation I was pestered night and day with reporters, and because I refused to disclose details which I considered absolutely personal the press in general spoke so malignantly about it that serious business complications might have followed had I not recovered as quickly as I did. Because I am a celebrated tenor have I not the right to have the feelings of an ordinary man? What did I care at the time for the curiosity of the world when my whole career was at stake? . . . . . .

Do you know that before each public appearance I spend a sleepless night and long hours of indescribable moral pain? I have never been able to get

For Fall, 1909

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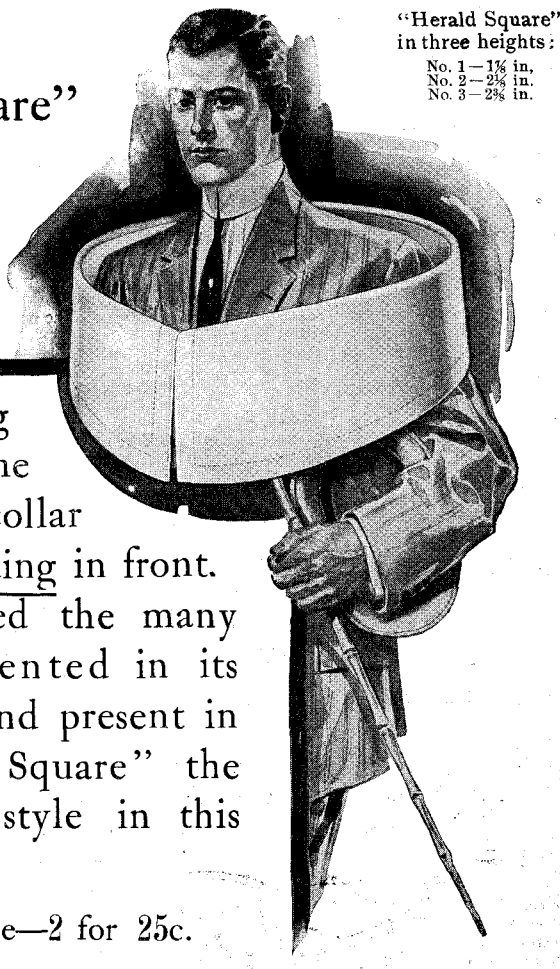

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An ideal long striven for, is the square point collar with folds meeting in front. We have solved the many problems presented in its manufacture, and present in our "Herald Square" the perfection of style in this type of collar.

The usual price—2 for 25c.

Any new style in Corliss-Coon Hand-made Collars is, as a rule, immediately copied in the ordinary machine-made collars. We submit without prejudice, that the perfection of style, set and fit attained in our "Herald Square" will be impossible to duplicate. It will therefore be a distinct advantage to you to accept no copy of this style.

Most of the best Furnishers have our "Herald Square" for immediate delivery. Those who have not, can get them for you without delay, or we will supply you by mail prepaid on receipt of the regular price. Our Style Book will help you in your selection of appropriate styles for all occasions. We will send it to any address, gratis, on request. Write for it to-day.

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familiar with the public; every time is for me as a début. At my last concert at Manchester a few days ago I fainted immediately after my last song.

In my dressing-room at the Metropolitan, New York, when waiting for my call, I tremble like a child frightened by a ghost. Only when I am actually on the stage do I succeed in pulling myself together. The thousands of eager eyes and opera-glasses fixt on me have the same effect on me as a red rag on a bull. I feel the challenge of the audience and attack the first notes in a fighting mood until the music holds me and I feel my part; yet all the time I am possest with the fear that my voice may fail.

The memory of Naudin, the tenor, who, after such an experience at the San Carlo, Naples, years ago, shot himself in his dressing-room, haunts me always, and every minute on the stage counts as a year of my life. . . . . .

No, people ought not to grudge me my success. Through my own energy and pluck I have worked up from the lowest rung of the ladder, and it has not been an easy matter. Long ago when, after years of hard work I had succeeded in bringing my fees up to $1,000 I had to pocket my pride and come down again to $400 in order to have the privilege of singing at Covent Garden. . . . . .

I have never spoken so openly to any other paper, not even in my own country, and I hope that after this the American press will understand me better than it ever did. I must add, however, that my wish is that it should leave me more in peace so far as my private life is concerned.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LION-KILLER

In the second instalment of his "African Game Trails," appearing in the November *Scribner's*, Ex-President Roosevelt tells the story of an all-day lion hunt on the Kapiti Plains. He describes the killing of one of the first victims of his rifle as follows:

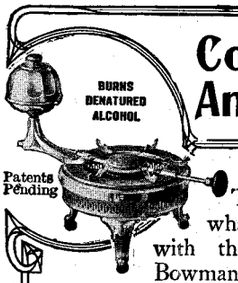
At this moment my black sais, Simba, came running up to me and took hold of the bridle; he had seen the chase from the line of march and had cut across to join me. There was no other sais or gun-bearer anywhere near, and his action was plucky, for he was the only man afoot, with the lion at bay. Lady Pease had also ridden up and was an interested spectator only some fifty yards behind me.

Now, an elderly man with a varied past which includes rheumatism does not vault lightly into the saddle; as his sons, for instance, can; and I had already made up my mind that in the event of the lion's charging it would be wise for me to trust to straight powder rather than to try to scramble into the saddle and get under way in time. The arrival of my two companions settled matters. I was not sure of the speed of Lady Pease's horse; and Simba was on foot and it was of course out of the question for me to leave him. So I said, "Good, Simba, now we'll see this thing through," and gentle-mannered Simba smiled a shy appreciation of my tone, tho he could not understand the words. I could still not see the lion when I knelt, but he was now standing up, looking first at one group of horses and then at the other, his tail lashing to and fro, his head held low and his lips dropt over his mouth in peculiar fashion, while his harsh and savage growling rolled thunderously over the plain. Seeing Simba and me on foot, he turned toward us, his tail lashing quicker and quicker. Resting my elbow on Simba's bent shoulder, I took steady aim and prest the trigger; the bullet went in between the neck and shoulder, and the lion fell over on his side, one foreleg in the air. He recovered in a moment and stood up, evidently very sick, and once more faced me, growling hoarsely. I think he was on the eve of charging. I fired again at once, and this bullet broke his back just behind the shoulders; and with the next I killed him outright, after we had gathered round him.

In comparing the various kinds of dangerous game in the Dark Continent he writes:

The dangerous game of Africa are the lion, buffalo, elephant, rhinoceros, and leopard. The hunter who follows any of these animals does so at a certain risk to life or limb; a risk which it is his business to minimize by coolness, caution, good

Cook On Any Table



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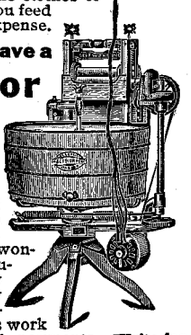

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judgment, and straight shooting. The leopard is in point of pluck and ferocity more than the equal of the other four; but his small size always renders it likely that he will merely maul, and not kill, a man. My friend, Carl Akely, of Chicago, actually killed barehanded a leopard which sprang on him. He had already wounded the beast twice, crippling it in one front and one hind paw, whereupon it charged, followed him as he tried to dodge the charge, and struck him full just as he turned. It bit him in one arm, biting again and again as it worked up the arm from the wrist to the elbow; but Akely threw it, holding its throat with the other hand, and flinging its body to one side. It luckily fell on its side with its two wounded legs uppermost, so that it could not tear him. He fell forward with it and crushed in its chest with his knees until he distinctly felt one of its ribs crack; this, said Akely, was the first moment when he felt he might conquer. Redoubling his efforts with knees and hand, he actually choked and crushed the life out of it, altho his arm was badly bitten. A leopard will charge at least as readily as one of the big beasts, and is rather more apt to get his charge home, but the risk is less to life than to limb.

There are other animals often or occasionally dangerous to human life which are, nevertheless, not dangerous to the hunter. Crocodiles are far greater pests, and far more often man-eaters, than lions or leopards; but their shooting is not accompanied by the smallest element of risk. Poisonous snakes are fruitful sources of accident, but they are actuated only by fear, and the anger born of fear. The hippopotamus sometimes destroys boats and kills those in them, but again there is no risk in hunting him. Finally, the hyena, too cowardly ever to be a source of danger to the hunter, is sometimes a dreadful curse to the weak and helpless.

LIPTON'S FIRST JOB

LONG before the days of Lipton's Tea and the successive *Shamrocks*, a poor boy of sixteen left his native shores and took passage for America, the land of opportunity. Sir Thomas Lipton tells in his reminiscences in *The Strand Magazine* (October) how he first secured employment in New York. We read:

I had not dared tell my father and mother, so they only knew of the great step I had taken when I had gone. Had it not been for the kindness of my fellow passengers my journey would have been very miserable, and once or twice, I confess, I lost heart. I had no money nor any one to go to when I arrived in New York, and before we landed I cudgeled my brains as to what I was to do. As the steamer drew alongside the pier I took up my few belongings and rushed away to the nearest hotel before any one else had left the vessel. As it seemed a clean, well-kept place, I asked to see the proprietor, and told him that I could get him forty patrons, provided he would board and lodge me for a month. To this he consented. I made my way back instantly to the boat, and was just in time to catch my fellow-passengers and persuade them to go to this hotel, where I assured them they would get excellent accommodation. And they did.

SPEAKER CANNON AS AN ILLITERATE

IN the course of his long and active public career Speaker Cannon has often been violently attacked by his political enemies and has occasionally been made the object of personal abuse. It remained, however, for a waiter in a Kansas City hotel to charge him with illiteracy. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* tells the story thus:

Being in no mood to select his dinner, he had tossed aside, after a glance, the menu presented to him by his waiter, saying:

"Bring me a good dinner."

Incidentally "Uncle Joe" slipped the man a big tip in advance.

This repast proving satisfactory, the Speaker pursued the same plan during the remainder of his stay in Kansas City. As he was leaving the servitor remarked earnestly, as he helped him on with his overcoat:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but when you or any of your friends that can't read come to Kansas City just ask for Tom."

GROCERIES

In other days when the good people went to the grocer for soda crackers they got just common crackers in common paper bags.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Regular Thing.—A certain Louisville social leader, whom we will call Mrs. Fayette County, to avoid identifying her, was told by her husband over the telephone that he would bring a number of guests home to dinner. The party was altogether unexpected and in all the house, which has become noted for the generous and sumptuous dinners spread in it, there was not enough food.

Mrs. County got busy at once and instructed her cook to order certain supplies while she planned the rest of the dinner. A little later Mrs. County happened in the room where the telephone was and was horrified to hear the cook talking ferociously into the telephone, something as follows:

"An' Ah want six dozen sof' shell crabs and ef yo' doan get dem up here mighty quick Ah'll skin every one of yo', ye' low down——'Who is dis?'——Dis is Mrs. Fayette County, dat's who dis is and Ah means ebery word Ah say."

"Mandy," cried the mistress, "what do you mean? You must not."

"Law'sy," returned the cook, "that's all right, Miss Fay, Ah talks to 'um like dat for yo' all de time."—*Louisville Times.*

The Polar Cryptogram.—Who discovered the North Pole and proof—

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
Q R S T U V W X Y Z
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

N O R T H P O L E
14 15 18 20 8 16 15 12 5—123

F R E D E R I C K C O O K
6 18 5 4 5 18 9 3 11 3 15 15 11—123

—*New York Herald.*

One Thing at a Time.—POLITICIAN (sarcastically)—"I suppose you know how the country ought to be run."

CITIZEN (humbly)—"No; I'd be satisfied if I knew only how it's being run now."—*Brooklyn Life.*

All the Same to Her.—"I must warn you, dearest," he said, "that after we are married, you will very likely find me inclined to be arbitrary and dictatorial in my manner."

"No matter," she replied cheerfully. "I won't pay the slightest attention to what you say."—*Presbyterian Standard.*

The Fire-Escape.—They were country people pure and simple, but they had read the home papers and thought they were educated up to all the improvements of the day.

When they visited Washington, D. C., they went through the Navy Department and saw the models of some of the new battle-ships.

Pointing to a companion-ladder hanging over the side of one of the ships, she asked her better half what it was.

"Oh," he replied, "that's the fire-escape."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Explicit.—The following simple and explicit directions are posted up in a hotel on the Nordfjord:

The fire escape!

Direction for use:

The one end of the rope is to be fixt at the hook in the window frame, the other is to turn out of the window. The plaited snotter, which is fixed at the log of wood, is to be put under your arms, whereupon you may safely let yourself slide down. You may regulate the hurry by keeping the rope under the log. If more persons are to be saved, you have to pull up the contrary end of the rope, fix this at the hook, and go on till nobody is left.—*Punch.*

The Pity of It.—"'Tis one of the saddest things about married life."

"What is?"

"The fact that the wife can't think of anything new for dinner, and the husband, while dissatisfied, can't suggest anything."—*Washington Herald.*

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Sure of His Whereabouts.—A young man fell into a state of coma, but recovered before his friends had buried him. One of them asked what it felt like to be dead.

"Dead!" he exclaimed. "I wasn't dead. And I knew I wasn't, because my feet were cold and I was hungry."

"But how did that make you sure?"

"Well, I knew that if I were in heaven I shouldn't be hungry, and if I was in the other place my feet wouldn't be cold."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Giving it Away.—A woman just can't keep a secret," he declared, opposing a statement.

"Oh, I don't know," contradicted the fluttery lady. "I've kept my age a secret ever since I was twenty-four."

"Yes," he replied, "but one of these days you will give it away. In time you will just simply have to tell it."

"Well," she replied, with confidence, "I think that when a woman has kept a secret for twenty years she comes pretty near knowing how to keep it."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Half-sizes in Birthdays.—At the last meeting of the Christchurch Board of Guardians, an old lady who applied for out-relief was asked her age. Her reply was, "Sixty-seven and a half last birthday."—*London Daily News.*

Polar Etiquette.—"Madame, could you spare a handout or cold bite? I was wit' de man dat discovered de Pole."

"Where's your proofs?"

"De proper thing, mum, is to provide de banquet, and den ask fer de proofs."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Fore and Aft.—SHE—"They do not live happily together?"

HE—"No. It's the eternal struggle between religion and society. He is as straight-backed as she is straight-front."—*Puck.*

One Gleam of Hope.—WIFE—"Dearest, if you and I were thrown on a desert island, what would you do?"

HUSBAND—"Thank heaven, I can swim."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Scriptural Precedent.—Jonah stept ashore.

"I left my records in the whale," he observed. "Anybody who wants to see them can go after them."

It was noticed that none questioned his exploit.—*New York Sun.*

Faithful unto Death.—Former President Patton, of Princeton University, once delivered a sermon at Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, his subject being "Faith." He spoke of the blind faith of the client who puts himself at the mercy of a lawyer in preparing an action for trial, and the confidence of the sick in entrusting themselves to the physician.

"A case of blind faith," said the clergyman. "The doctor writes out a prescription. Oftener than not you can not read it; you don't know what it is. He tells you to take it. 'Yours not to reason why, yours but to do and die.'"

Whether or not Dr. Patton meant it, there was a distinct ripple throughout the congregation.—*Illustrated Sunday Magazine.*

An Infant Industry.—"What's this?" demanded the customs officer, pointing to a package at the bottom of the trunk. "That is a foreign book entitled 'Politeness,'" answered the man who had just landed. "I guess I'll have to charge you a duty on it," rejoined the inspector. "It competes with a small and struggling industry in this country."—*Chicago Tribune.*

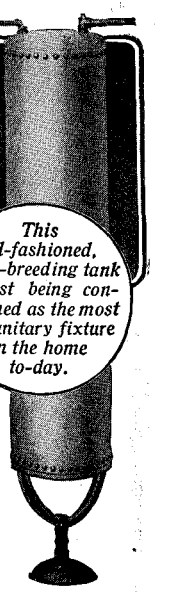
When the Books Come Out.—BOOK AGENT—"Is the lady of the house in?"

JIMMY—"Maw says which book are you sellin'—Peary's or Cook's?"—*Baltimore Sun.*

Amended.—THE COURT—"You will swear that the prisoner stole your umbrella?"

THE PLAINTIFF—"Your honor, I will swear that he stole the umbrella I was carrying."—*Cleveland Leader.*

STAGNANT HOT WATER IS UNSANITARY ! HAVE FRESH HOT WATER



This old-fashioned, germ-breeding tank is fast being condemned as the most unsanitary fixture in the home to-day.

FROM a sanitary point of view, *stagnant hot water* must be classed with *stagnant air.*

Science recognizes the latter as the extreme of unhealthfulness. So with the former; it is unclean, unhealthful, by no means sanitary.

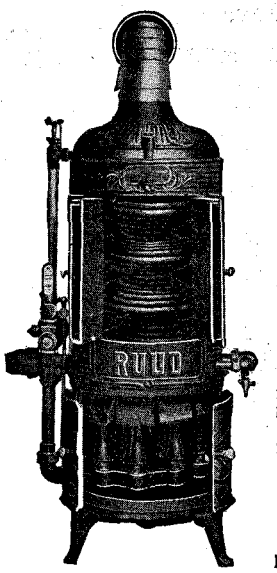
You yourself can *prove it* right in your own home, if you have the old-fashioned kitchen range tank for heating water.

Open the lower faucet—the one the servant uses for "cleaning" the tank. Isn't it conclusive that such a system must be *fundamentally wrong* when a stream of muddy, rusty, often foul-smelling water gushes forth?

Only a microscopical examination would show the quantity of germs and bacteria existing in such water. Its temperature, being above the normal, yet seldom rising to the boiling point, conduces to speedy germ propagation.

You recognize the unwholesomeness—the staleness and uncleanness—of such water by instinctively avoiding it for cooking.

Such a system *IS* fundamentally wrong; the only system that is fundamentally *right* is that which furnishes fresh, clean, *sanitary* hot water—such as is provided by the



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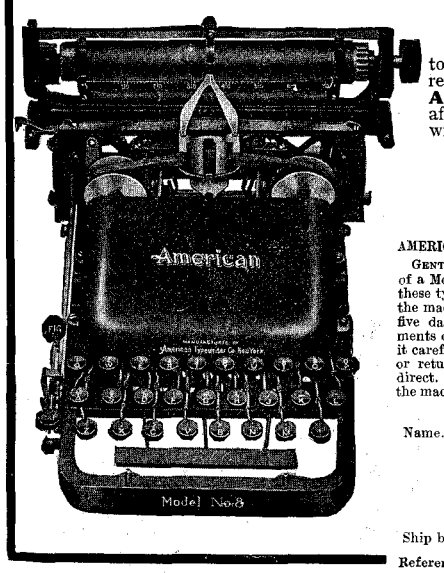

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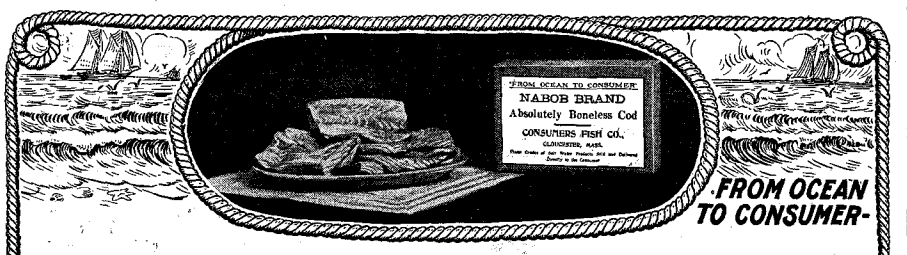

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We will supply direct from the ocean to your home the finest, the truly *choicest*, sea food that the ocean produces. Never in your life, probably, have you tasted morsels so tempting, so appetizing — right from the depths, and redolent of the crisp, salt tang of the sea.

When served inland, a dinner of our delicious ocean viands cause the guests to marvel that such things can be — the taste is so "different" from the average fish-foods. The improvement in table-fare made possible by our service is a *revelation.*

We select the choicest products of the best catches from the finest fishing grounds. They are prepared and put up with scrupulous regard for cleanliness and tastefulness, and bring to your table a flavor and delicacy unequaled.

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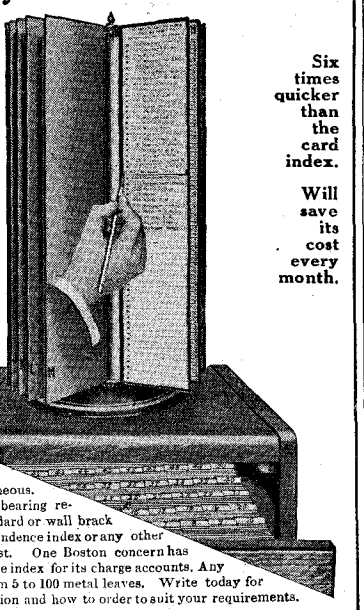

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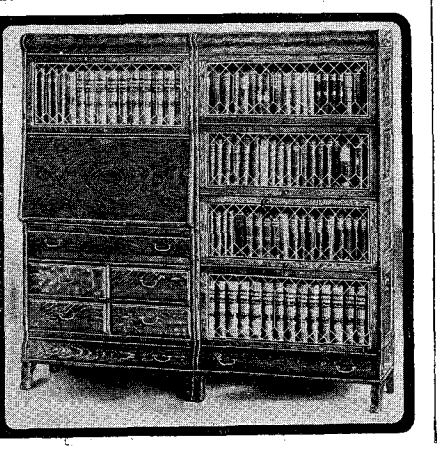

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Tragedy.—ELDERLY GENTLEMAN—"Say, did you see a hat that blew off that car?"

POLICEMAN—"Yes, I just threw it back on the car."

ELDERLY G.—"Great Scott! I just jumped off after it!"—*Scribner's Magazine.*

The Easiest Way.—"How much amused Mrs. Pinkletop seems to be over her husband's stupid jokes."

"Yes. It's the only way she can get a new hat out of the brute."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Ingratitude.—'Gene, who is four years old, was delighted recently when the stork brought a long-coveted baby sister. He went forthwith to announce the glad tidings to the neighbors. To his surprise, they were not inclined to believe him, especially Edward, his chum, who stoutly scoffed the idea of a new arrival at 'Gene's house. With trembling lip 'Gene ran to his mother and threw himself, sobbing, against the bed.

"Just think, mother," he wailed, "Edward won't *believe* I've got a baby sister! And you know"—here his sense of the world's ingratitude grew stronger, and he wailed afresh—"you know how good I was to him when they had kittens over at his house!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Where to Feel.—Bishop Taylor-Smith is gifted with a delicious sense of humor. Preaching once on charity, he told a good story of a gentleman who was one day relating to a Quaker a tale of deep distress, and concluded by saying "I could not but feel for him." "Verily, friend," replied the Quaker, "thou didst right in that thou didst feel for thy neighbor; but didst thou feel in the right place—in thy pocket?"—*M. A. P.*

In the Vernacular.—One of New York's mottoes just now is "Hearst or Burst!"

Only in New York they call it "Hoist or Boist!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Contemporary Fiction.—VISITOR—"What have you in arctic literature?"

LIBRARIAN—"Cook books and Pearyodicals."—*Brooklyn Life.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 17.—William I. Buchanan, the American diplomat, dies in London.

Socialist demonstrations are held in London and Paris to show disapproval of the execution of Professor Ferrer.

October 18.—Count Lambert, in a Wright aeroplane, flies from Juvisy to Paris and return, circling above the Eiffel Tower at a height of 1,300 feet.

October 20.—A typhoon causes great damage, with heavy loss of life, in the Philippines.

The University of Copenhagen, maintaining its rights to the first examination of Dr. Cook's polar proofs, refuses the request of the National Geographic Society of the United States for a prior examination.

October 21.—Premier Antonio Maura and the Conservative Cabinet in Spain resign, and a new ministry is formed under Moret y Prendergast.

The bursting of a dam at Lake Derkos, near Constantinople, kills twenty-five people.

Henry Farman wins the $10,000 Grand Prize for the longest flight at the aviation meeting at Blackpool, England.

Domestic

October 15.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook receives the freedom of the City of New York.

October 16.—President Taft and President Diaz of Mexico meet and exchange greetings at El Paso, Tex., and Ciudad Juarez, Mex.

October 19.—Nicaragua pays the first instalment of $50,000 on the Emery claim.

October 20.—Elmer Burritt Bryan is installed as president of Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y.

October 21.—R. S. Lovett is elected president of the Union Pacific Railroad, to succeed the late E. H. Harriman.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"A. J. P.," Point Arena, Cal.—"Is the following sentence grammatically correct, 'Any person or persons, firm, corporation, or association *who bridges* any sewer or waterway, etc. . . .'?"

So far as the number of the verb "bridges" is concerned, Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" states the following: "When a verb has nominatives of different persons or numbers connected by *or* or *nor*, it must agree with the nearest (unless another be the principal term), and must be understood to the rest in the person and number required." According to this, the verb "bridges" is correct; but Bullions' "English Grammar" proceeds a step further, and states that "the plural subject is usually placed next the verb; as, 'Neither the captain nor the sailors *were* saved'; rarely, 'Neither the sailors nor the captain *was* saved.'" "Who," however, should be changed to "that" according to the following rule: "'That' as a relative is used instead of 'who' or 'which' generally when the propriety of 'who' or 'which' is doubtful, after 'no,' 'some,' or 'any,' and generally in restrictive clauses," etc. (see Bullions' "English Grammar," p. 209).

"B. M.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Is the expression 'for the distribution of charity' good idiomatic English in the sentence 'He received large sums of money for the distribution of charity'?"

In view of the STANDARD DICTIONARY's definition of the word "charity," "That which is given to relieve the needy," the phrase to which you refer is *grammatical* English, altho not very clear. In this sense and connection, "charity" would be that which was given, not the motive or inspiration itself behind the giving. The meaning would be more evident if the sentence read, "He received large sums of money *to be distributed in* charity."

"H. B. P.," New York City.—"Kindly state in what tense the verb 'could' is in the sentence 'Could you send it by return mail, I shall be able to make use of it.'"

In answer to this query concerning the tense of the auxiliary verb "could," we quote the following from Bullions' "English Grammar": "The *past potential* is very indefinite with respect to time, being used to express liberty, ability, purpose, or duty, sometimes with regard to what is past, sometimes with regard to what is present, and sometimes with regard to what is future; thus—

"Past—'He could not do it then, for he was otherwise engaged.'

"Present—'I would do it with pleasure now, if I could.'

"Future—'If he would delay his journey a few days, I could accompany him.'"

In the sentence which you cite, "could" (while it is the imperfect tense of "can") has reference to the *future*.

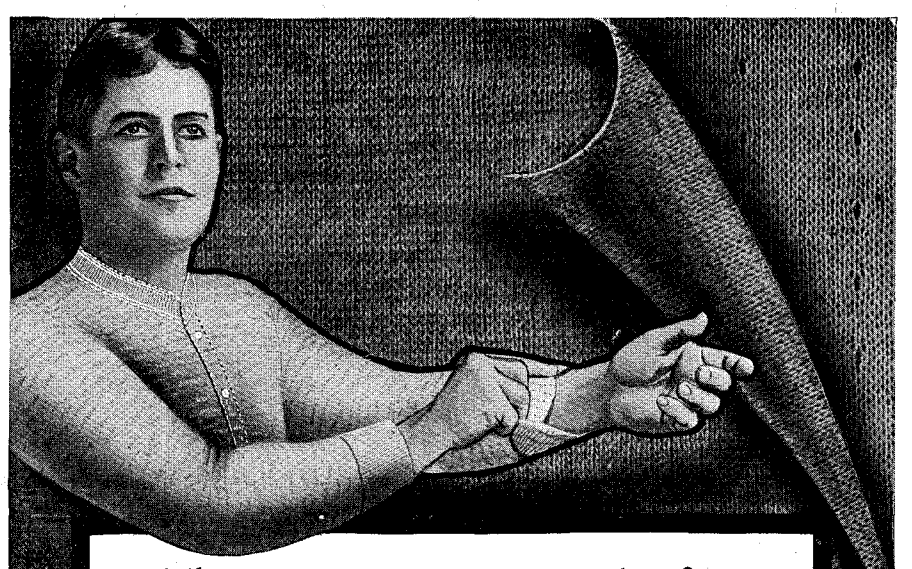
"J. N. L.," New York City.—"Kindly tell me which is correct: 'I should like the position,' or, 'I would like the position'; 'I had intended to go,' or, 'I intended to go.'"

The words "should" and "would" follow in the main the usage of "shall" and "will," but with certain modifications required by their common use in dependent sentences. In the potential or conditional mode, "shall" and "should" express simple futurity. In the particular sentence which you cite, as it is a simple declaration, it is correct to say, "I should like the position." The numerous distinctions between the two forms constitute one of the most difficult things in the language for the student to master.

The question of the use of "I intended to go" or "I had intended to go" depends upon the time to which these relate. "I intended to go" refers simply to past time, as in the sentence, "I intended to go to the lecture last week." "I had intended to go" refers to a time previous to some other time which is also past, as in the sentence, "I had intended to finish it before you came."

When Love is Young.—MABEL—"So you and Jack don't speak. What's the trouble?"

MARJORY—"We had a dreadful quarrel about which loved the other most."—*Boston Transcript.*



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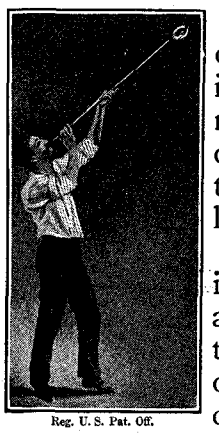

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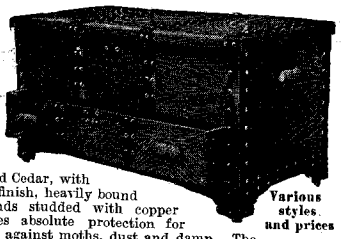

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

TWO RIVALS FOR THE WORLD'S TRADE

Among the causes of irritation between England and Germany, leading to war talk, has been the growth of Germany's foreign trade in markets where England has long held supremacy. In order to subject the matter to reasonable treatment in the light of actual facts, the London *Economist* has compiled a series of tables, showing just what has been the growth of the trade of the two countries in recent years. It confines the inquiry to the twelve years ending in 1906, the figures for later years being incomplete.

For the purpose of its showing, *The Economist* divides the world's markets into three groups—British possessions, extra-European foreign countries, and European countries. It presents an average of the first four and the last four years of the dozen years to be dealt with—1895-1906. In the first group, the figures virtually cover the British Empire, except the United Kingdom.

For the two countries the figures covering nineteen colonies and possessions, are as follows in thousand pounds:

	From Britain.			From Germany.		
	1895–8	1903–6	Inc.	1895–8	1903–6	Inc.
Egypt	3,477	7,300	3,823	285	1,030	745
United States	30,297	37,082	6,785	17,808	24,119	6,311
Mexico	1,478	2,045	567	825	1,964	1,139
Chile	4,824	5,074	250	2,842	3,510	668
Uruguay	1,339	1,482	143	493	785	292
Argentina	7,983	13,628	5,645	2,437	5,469	3,032
Japan and Formosa	6,383	8,668	2,285	2,060	3,534	1,474
Totals	55,781	75,279	19,498	26,750	40,411	13,661

The writer calls attention to the fact that, in the countries dealt with in the foregoing tables, neither England nor Germany enjoys any advantage by reason of geographical position, the two countries being on equal terms as to the cost of shipping goods.

	From Britain.			From Germany.		
	1895–8	1903–6	Inc.	1895–8	1903–6	Inc.
India	38,813	62,841	24,028	1,379	2,693	1,314
Straits	2,626	3,522	896	389	601	212
Ceylon	1,442	1,899	457	81	167	86
Mauritius	396	611	215	9	48	39
Australia	19,752	22,992	3,240	1,571	2,716	1,145
New Zealand	4,812	8,073	3,261	122	300	178
Natal	3,379	6,552	3,173	167	552	385
Cape of Good Hope	13,437	14,813	1,376	864	990	126
South Nigeria	1,199	2,100	901	202	303	101
Gold Coast	677	1,377	700	104	233	129
Sierra Leone	407	547	140	30	86	56
Canada	6,474	12,858	6,384	1,171	1,755	584
Newfoundland and Labrador	351	510	159	nil	17	17
Jamaica	907	953	46	21	39	18
Barbadoes	440	442	2	nil	nil	nil
Trinidad and Tobago	905	941	36	39	63	24
Bermuda	94	239	145	nil	1	1
Guiana	769	859	90	nil	nil	nil
Cyprus	73	130	57	4	13	9
Totals	96,953	142,259	45,306	6,153	10,577	4,424

This table is declared to be "eminently satisfactory," there being "not a single colony in which British trade does not show an overwhelmingly larger increase than German trade." In the case of India "we have increased our shipments to the extent of £24,028,000 a year, while Germany has increased hers only by £1,314,000 a year."

But Australia "has taken £3,240,000 a year more from us and only £1,145,000 a year more from Germany." As a net result for all of the British Possessions the figures show that "the increase in British trade was more than ten times larger than the increase in German trade." So far as the British Possessions are concerned "Germany has not yet begun to be a serious competitor with us."

In dealing with foreign countries outside of Europe, the figures at hand enable *The Economist* to cover the ground only "very imperfectly." Seven countries are all that can be included, which leaves out of the reckoning "a large number in which British trade has made much greater progress than German trade"—for example, China, where the imports from Germany are not obtainable. From Britain, however, trade in China increased from £5,757,000 to £9,864,000, or £4,107,000. The seven countries for which figures for both nations are obtainable, and the amount of the trade (in thousand pounds), are as follows:

Before considering the third group, which embraces countries where these even terms do not prevail, the writer summarizes the results in the two tables, and thus shows that the increase in British trade has been £64,804,000 and in German trade £18,085,000.

Markets on the Continent of Europe are then dealt with. Of these the most important "are clustered around the very borders of the German Empire." Goods can be poured into them by Germany "with the minimum of expense for handling and transport." Germany therefore

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in these countries "enjoys a marked advantage over us by reason of her geographical position." The following table of imports is then presented (in thousand pounds) to show "how heavily this advantage weighs in the scales of international trade":

	From Britain.			From Germany.		
	1895–8	1903–6	Inc. or dec.	1895–8	1903–6	Inc.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	11,267	10,510	— 757	18,697	22,722	4,025
Norway	3,833	4,397	+ 565	3,884	4,687	853
Sweden	6,348	8,234	+ 1,886	7,318	12,306	4,988
Denmark	4,513	5,497	+ 984	7,100	11,737	4,637
Holland	21,516	22,544	+ 1,028	25,151	50,348	25,197
Belgium	9,581	14,835	+ 5,254	8,939	15,065	6,726
France	19,969	24,225	+ 4,256	12,613	19,337	6,724
Switzerland	2,041	2,672	+ 631	12,109	16,672	4,543
Portugal	2,828	3,949	+ 1,121	1,282	2,246	964
Spain	6,067	7,013	+ 946	1,748	3,666	1,918
Italy	9,418	14,010	+ 4,592	5,905	11,794	5,839
Austria-Hungary	5,984	6,836	+ 852	22,275	33,055	10,780
Greece	1,312	1,137	— 175	375	530	155
Bulgaria	739	735	— 4	374	682	308
Servia	169	198	+ 29	146	311	165
Roumania	2,873	2,017	— 856	3,861	4,040	179
Britain	.....	.....	.....	27,325	35,570	8,245
Germany	27,770	34,396	+ 6,626	.....	.....	.....
	136,227	163,205	+ 26,978 Net Inc.	159,112	245,348	86,236

In this table the notable feature is the showing for Holland, where Britain has an increase of only £1,028,000 and Germany one of £25,197,000. But it is here to be remembered that large quantities of German goods are sent to England, America, and other countries *via* Holland, and *en route* are recorded as German imports into Holland. The writer believes that Germany's increase of trade with European countries is thus over-valued by some £10,000,000 a year; "but even so her trade expansion in these markets would still be £76,236,000 a year against our £26,978,000 a year." An examination of the table, however, "will show that Germany's superior progress in Europe is almost entirely accounted for by her trade with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Switzerland, and Austria-Hungary —all of them countries where Germany's geographical advantage over us is most marked."

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the best grade has fallen to "very small proportions." The factors which have influenced liquidation in these bonds are enumerated as "a decidedly higher level of money rates, continued rise in commodity prices, and the growing conviction that the best bonds have risen about enough in price." Liquidation, however, has been, to a considerable extent, "offset by purchases made with crop money, with the profits of stock operations, and by moderate buying by savings-banks."

The chief of the influences working against the price has been the rise in money rates. For nearly two years existing low rates have operated to put up prices, but the end of this long period of low money having come, there has ceased to be, in important quarters, the demand which formerly existed. That demand has, in fact, not only ceased to exist, but has been changed to selling. Chief among buyers when money rates were low were banking-institutions. Since February of last year, and up to a short time ago, the banks found it extremely difficult to lend money profitably and hence "invested enormous sums in good bonds." This active demand caused such a rise in first-class bonds that a point finally was reached where banks no longer could afford to buy them, inasmuch as a prime consideration with them in making purchases was to keep their principal intact. Some weeks, if not months, have passed since the banks became an important factor in the demand.

Next among investors have been men who bought bonds "on cheaply borrowed money for the sake of making the difference between what the money cost them and what they could get out of bonds. When these men make a large turn-over, "the difference between carrying charges and income amounts to a good deal of money"; in addition to which there is the chance for an increase in their capital. A third source of buying has been mercantile houses, which, in the recent period of dull business, when their capital lay idle, invested it in bonds. Their unemployed capital having accumulated in bank deposits bearing no interest, and business remaining dull, they bought bonds in order that their capital might earn something. "It is astonishing," says the writer, "what an amount of buying originated from this source." Money thus invested by merchants remains in the bonds, however, only temporarily. The time comes when it is wanted in business and then the merchant sells his bonds.

Liquidation recently set in and, not only from merchants, but also from banks which had bought bonds and from individuals. Banks have wanted their money "because rates are again profitable and they can again make money by lending in the regular channels." Capitalists have wanted their money "because there is plenty of new enterprise going on again in which they can use it more profitably." In the same way business houses have wanted it "because trade is active again and they not only need their own capital, but are applying to the banks for loans." "From all over the country," says the writer, "comes the demand for the money which has been temporarily put into bonds, but which is now needed to carry on the recreated business life of the country." As to the consequences of these sales and the buying from other sources which offsets the liquidation, the writer says:

"Must the price of the best bonds suffer from this selling, or will there be purchasing power sufficient to offset the liquidation? Three sources of new buying-power suggest themselves. In the first place, the agricultural sections of the country will buy bonds this fall; secondly, there is a constant flow of money, representing profits on stock operations, into bonds; thirdly, there is the fact that the savings banks have not bought bonds in any quantity for a long time back and sooner or later will have to come into the market to replenish supplies.

"Scattered buying of bonds by the farmers and by people who have taken their profits on stocks and want to 'salt away' the money, will offset to a certain extent the liquidation which has been spoken of, but, after all, the question as to whether bond prices are to be sustained depends very largely on the degree to which the savings-banks come into the market this fall and buy. Opinions vary somewhat, but it is a notable fact that few well-informed bond men expect any very considerable buying from this source before the year is out.

"The savings-banks as a whole, it is true, missed their chance to buy cheap bonds early last year and have since been buyers only on a moderate scale, but that they are to come into the market and buy largely at the present high level is hardly to be expected. Savings-bank managers are among the most acute observers of bond-market conditions. They realize fully that a really very considerable amount of liquidation hangs over the market and it is only reasonable to expect that they will prefer to do their buying at its end than at its beginning.

"That the decline will run to any considerable extent, however, seems unlikely—there is too much latent buying-power. A rise in money is just what savings-banks all over the country have been waiting for in order that they may be able to take on bonds. Their taking advantage of the opportunity will be a great sustaining factor."

THE RISE IN LEATHER PRICES

High prices for meats, of which housekeepers have long been complaining, are to be accompanied by further advances in the prices of leather goods. It has been explained that with meats the heaviest advances have occurred in choice cuts, the inferior cuts having been affected much less. This condition is said to be due to a growing extravagance in living. More and more people desire the best cuts. But these cuts represent only about 20 per cent of the carcass, while the proportion of people who desire them has been placed in some localities as high as 80 per cent. It is therefore a case of great demand and very small supply.

In the matter of leather, we have again a case of large demand and small supply. This has come about in spite of the fact of a reduction in the tariff on leather. The truth is, leather men agree, that there exists an extreme shortage in the supply. Fewer cattle are raised than formerly and the number continues each year to grow less. Beef is not eaten as much as for-

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merly, doctors having advised against it. Moreover, there has been a wide-spread increase in the use of breakfast foods at the expense of beef. Cattle are not raised for the hides they produce. As one leather-dealer has remarked, "people won't raise a $50 steer to get $5 for its hide." Another dealer is quoted in the New York *Times* as having set forth as follows three causes for rising prices:

First, the world's scarcity of hides. With no tariff in this, the great tanning-country of the world, the foreigners begin to pay higher rates to retain for themselves their own supply. The hides raised in this country are only about 40 per cent. of what we need; so we must buy abroad.

Secondly, the tremendous increase in demand for leather. The automobile demand for leather alone accounts for the pressure in a very large degree, I think, for it is conservatively estimated that for 1910 that industry alone requires 500,000 hides. That is a tremendous figure.

"Thirdly, with the return of prosperity there is a big increase in the cost of production. Labor and all other materials are high."

It is said by dealers that the present high prices have not come about suddenly. Comparative tables, covering a period of ten years, show that every species of hide has shown an advance in price since 1904. The supply is now so short that one dealer is quoted as predicting that some of the tanners will be forced out of business because they can not get hides to tan.

TRADE CONDITIONS

None but favorable reports of the outlook for trade appear in weekly journals devoted to financial and commercial interests. *Bradstreet's* brings word of "favorable reports in nearly all lines of trade and industry." There is, however, some conservatism, "bred by high prices of raw and manufactured products." In staple lines, the wholesale trade "is good beyond question." Even the South, with a short yield of cotton before it, shows "a better and more cheerful tone because of the high price offered for its leading staple." Railroads are profiting by the general merchandise movement and with a large crop yield (other than cotton) the number of idle cars is steadily decreasing. Indeed, shortage of cars in special lines is more in evidence in transportation than for two years past.

Dun's Review makes an equally favorable report. It says that a progressive improvement in trade exists "in every business-center throughout the country." The reports in most instances "are more than satisfactory," since they "speak of a present and prospective increase in activity." The indications are that the country will see "a return to even more than normal conditions." The volume of trade in certain lines is not only equal to previous records, but in some instances in excess. The only unfavorable condition is found in foreign trade, which shows a larger movement of imports than of exports, but this condition is taken as "proof of the ability and willingness of the people to spend money."

Do You Gamble?

SOME people spend their money and energy housing a splendid crop of grain, cotton, or tobacco, and then gamble with Providence on its safety until sold. Do you?

Other people put the savings of years into a home and then rely on their ***luck*** to avoid the thousand and one chances of fire. Do you?

Still other people invest their entire assets in a store or a factory, and then wholly or in part insure themselves, thinking that they can carry the risk as well as the insurance company. Do you?

The average man has most of his property in one place. To carry his own insurance is to depend upon chance, ***i.e.:*** to gamble, with ruin as the penalty for losing. The business of the insurance company is founded on the law of averages. It can be safely conducted, but only when its stability is based on the experience of tens of thousands of risks widely distributed over a continental area.

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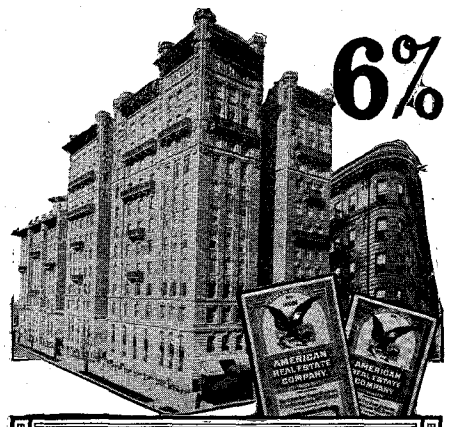

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DIVIDENDS PAST AND PRESENT

The return of prosperous times has awakened much discussion as to the outlook for increased dividends on many of the railroad lines. Several roads have already increased their dividends, notably the Louisville & Nashville, and the Chesapeake & Ohio. Franklin Escher, writing in *Harper's Weekly*, says: "The Street is firmly convinced that before the year is out a number of other increases are to be made."

Mr. Esher then takes up the subject of stocks that have or have not a chance of increased or of restored dividends. He divides the roads into four classes. The first includes established dividend-payers, all of which have paid fixt rates for years and occasionally have disbursed special or extra dividends. Of these he says:

"Wall Street has had two disappointments in the last few weeks which have caused considerable revision of optimistic estimates as to what is going to happen. Central Railroad of New Jersey's increased dividend was regarded almost as a certainty before the meeting, but failed to materialize. The failure of the St. Paul directors to hand out anything at their recent meeting was another bitter disappointment. A good many people still believe in a coming special distribution by Reading, and a good deal of talk is still heard about a higher rate on Northern Pacific and Great Northern; but to the majority of conservative investors it must have become plain that these roads which went through the panic with flying colors are not going to signalize the return to normal conditions by any fancy distribution of assets. As a result of forced economies during the past two years, they are practically all faced with the necessity of spending exceedingly large amounts of money, and while present traffic conditions are excellent, it will take the continuance of present conditions over some little time to fill up their reservoir out of which special disbursements flow."

Mr. Escher next takes up certain high-grade stocks, "all of which pay substantial dividends, but at rates that decidedly vary from year to year. Here the problem," he says, "is different."

"With them it is not so much a question of paying out an extra amount as of simply restoring the dividend they paid before the disturbance of traffic caused by the panic. Pennsylvania, for instance, had been put on a seven-per-cent. basis, and panic or no panic could easily have gone on paying that amount. But Pennsylvania's dividend policy has always been known for its extreme conservatism, and in this case there was no exception to the rule. Down went the rate to six per cent. Wait till we see how the situation develops, said the directors—it will be easy enough to put the rate back if things come out all right. Certainly they have come out all right. Certainly Pennsylvania, with its costly improvement work two years nearer completion, and the steel industry in its present flourishing condition, is as well able to pay 7 per cent. as it was in 1907.

"Similarly with the New York Central, the lowering of whose dividend, too, was a precautionary measure. Central's improvement work has not advanced proportionately as fast or as far as Pennsylvania's, but Central's improvements also are a couple of years nearer completion; and if the road was ever justified in paying 6 per cent. on its stock, it is justified in paying it now."

The third class comprises roads which "always used to pay dividends, but on which dividends have been cut off during the past few years and never resumed." Of these Mr. Escher declares that "nobody who is at all familiar with the Street expects a resumption of dividends at the old rates for a long time to come." He adds:

"The question is not how soon Missouri Pacific and Southern Railway preferred, for instance, are to go back on a 5-per-cent. basis, but rather as to how long it will be before the properties can be put into such shape as to warrant the payment of any dividend at all. With these properties it is not as it was with the others which have been mentioned and which were in good shape until up to the time of the panic—long before the storm broke they were on the down track. Rock Island preferred's dividend, for instance, was cut off in 1906, and by the middle of 1907 both Missouri Pacific and Southern Railway preferred had suffered reductions. Reductions at such a time, when the boom was at its height, showed pretty plainly the condition into which the properties were falling.

"Resumption in these cases means more than the return of good times. Good times are here now, but it is hard to find any one well informed on railroad affairs who will venture the prediction that the dividend on any of these stocks will be resumed for a good while to come. In every case the trouble is the same—payment, during years, of dividends which should never have been paid, and the disbursement of which absolutely impoverished the properties."

The fourth class dealt with is a large group, being the common stocks of roads "which have never yet paid anything, but whose earnings would indicate that an initial dividend is not far off." Of these Mr. Escher remarks that the most of them "are selling at a price which largely discounts commencement of dividend payment." He says in detail:

"The so-called Hawley stocks, for instance, are nearly all above fifty, as is Wabash preferred, while Kansas City Southern and Denver & Rio Grande follow just behind. Missouri, Kansas & Texas alone, of all the low-priced rails which are seriously considered as having a chance of getting a dividend, is still selling down around forty.

"With regard to the dividend chances of the 'Hawley stocks' of this class, Iowa Central preferred, Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Toledo, St. Louis & Western, an important point to be considered is the way in which other properties taken over by Mr. Hawley have been put on a dividend basis. Colorado & Southern was never regarded as much of a road, the stock until only a few years ago selling around twenty. Edwin Hawley and his associates took hold of the property, and within a comparatively short time it was on a dividend basis, afterward being bought by the Burlington. The same thing happened in the case of the Chicago & Alton, while in the case of Chesapeake & Ohio the dividend which for ten years had stood at 1 per cent. was raised to 4 per cent. after a short period of Hawley management. Conservative or not these dividend declarations may be, the fact remains that they are being made, and that the chances of the other Hawley properties getting dividends declared on them are first rate.

"With Denver & Rio Grande common and Wabash preferred, the outlook is very different. Both roads are vital parts of the Gould system, and the present policy of Goulds is decidedly toward the betterment of properties and not at all along the line of the free disbursement of earnings.

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"Kansas City Southern and Missouri, Kansas & Texas, on the other hand, are being efficiently operated, have neither been 'starved' nor 'skimped,' and will be in a position to pay out dividends when earnings justify such a course. Just before the panic the stocks of both roads seemed on the point of being put on a dividend basis, Missouri, Kansas & Texas earning 5 per cent. on the common for the year and Kansas City Southern earning 5.38 per cent. for the same period. But the panic proved a disastrous blow to both roads' business, earnings of the former on its common stock falling to .42 per cent. and the latter showing only 2.58 per cent. earned. Since June, 1908, both roads have done a little better, but the recovery, especially in the case of Missouri, Kansas & Texas, has been very slow—so slow as to defer for some time any hope of dividends."

BONDS AND OTHER KINDS OF GOOD INVESTMENTS

One of the large corporations engaged in lending money on real estate and guaranteeing the mortgages, has issued what it calls "An Investor's Catechism," in which, as preliminary to the part which deals specifically with guaranteed mortgages, the writer sets forth the advantages and disadvantages of various other kinds of good investments. As an introduction to the subject the writer says:

"What are the essentials of a good investment? First—Security. Second—Income. Third—Convertibility.

"Can investors obtain both security and a high rate of interest? No. They may choose one or the other, but not both.

"When may investors gain a high return and still keep their principal? When they speculate in Wall Street and 'win out.'

"Do Wall-Street speculators sometimes lose? The shrinkage in stocks from 1902 to 1904 amounted to over $4,000,000,000.

"How can the safest investments be ascertained? Most easily by their interest returns, low rates evidencing safety and high rates, risk.

"What are the safest investments? Government and municipal bonds, railroad bonds, and guaranteed mortgages.

"What is the general characteristic of these investments? They are all *loans at fixt rates of interest*, either with indirect security as with loans to the United States Government, to States and cities, or with direct security, as with bonds secured by a mortgage on a railroad or on real estate.

"Since safety can not go beyond the point of the prompt return of capital and interest and since many classes of investment loans are entirely safe, why do some yield lower interest rates than others? Chiefly because of convertibility, a quick and broad market for Government bonds and the highest grade railroad securities rendering them suitable investments for banks and trust companies which may need to turn them rapidly into cash.

"What artificial modifications affect investments? Chiefly legal ones; as, for example, the law under which Government bonds may be deposited with National banks as a basis for currency, also the laws of the various States limiting the investments of savings-banks and trustees, the chief effect of which is to keep money within the State where it is owned.

"Are stocks convertible? Owing to their fluctuations they form a natural subject for trading and speculation. Their quick convertibility, altho purely artificial, forms their strongest attraction.

"Are stock investments dangerous? Not necessarily so; but an investor holding the stock of any corporation—railroad or

Income Insurance

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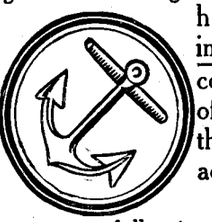

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otherwise—is a partner in the business, and his invested capital is subject to all the risks of the business."

Various classes of bonds are then discust—Government, municipal, and railroad—their strong and weak points respectively being pointed out:

"What are the strong points of Government bonds? They are the direct obligation of the United States Government; they have behind them the entire wealth of the nation; they are immediately salable for cash and are certain to be promptly paid when due.

"What are the weak points of Government bonds? They have no tangible security, being only a 'promise to pay' they are not collectible by legal process, a sovereign State not being subject to suit, they are not made specifically payable in gold, so that in the event of a successful silver movement, they would decline heavily in price, and, chiefly, they are on an artificial interest basis because of the use National banks can make of them. They are thus beyond the ordinary investor in that they yield only one and one-half to two per cent by contrast with British consols—long held to be the premier investment security of the world—which yield nearly three per cent., French rentes which yield over three per cent., and German bonds which yield nearly three and one-half per cent.

"What are the strong points of municipal bonds? They are the direct obligation of organized communities and have indirectly back of them the entire resources of such communities. Where the communities are prosperous and their finances well managed, the public debt being kept within safe limits, the bonds are certain to be paid.

"What are the weak points of municipal bonds? They have no tangible security, being only 'promises to pay'; if the communities are over-bonded or decline in population and prosperity the bonds will be repudiated or scaled; legal proceedings can not reach obstinate repudiating communities and the best of them yield only three per cent. to three and one-half per cent.

"What are the strong points of railroad bonds? The great railroad lines connecting the chief cities of the country and tapping the rich producing sections, are certain to have a vast and steady volume of traffic as long as the nation endures. Such a demand for their services necessarily produces large earnings, whence are derived the interest and sinking-funds for the bonds secured by them.

"What are the weak points of railroad bonds? Chiefly the fact that expert knowledge is needed to distinguish good from bad, the old first mortgage bonds being largely hidden away in strong boxes and the market being flooded with second, third, and fourth mortgage bonds, consolidated bonds, branch-line bonds, collateral bonds, bonds with no collateral, car trusts, 'income' bonds, and countless classes of bonds more attractive in name than in substance. The evolution of railroads from small lines, bonded at cost for construction, into great systems, whose extensions and improvements call continually for new capital, has taxed the ingenuity of financiers, with the result that the supply of railroad bonds runs all the way from very good bonds to very poor ones. The general tendency has always been toward over-capitalization, as is evidenced by the disgraceful spectacle in recurring panic years of two-thirds of the railroads of the United States in the hands of receivers."

In similar manner, mortgages on real estate are considered by the writer, and a remedy for their weak points is specified.

The Actual Value

of an investment cannot, as a rule, be readily determined by the average investor.

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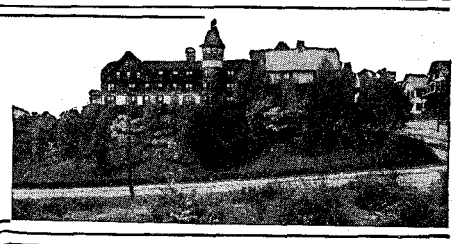

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